FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RADIO REPORTS ON 'PERSECUTIONS' IN YUGOSLAVIA

AU070735 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Unatributed report: "Harsh, Repressive Measures Against Albanians in Kosovo and Other Parts of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] It can be deduced from facts reported by TANJUG and other Yugoslav information media that persecution, investigations and interrogations of people one by one are being intensified in Kosovo. These are followed by harsh condemnations of Albanians and especially of the intelligentsia and youth. Such systematic force has been introduced into the system by the great-Serb chauvinists. TANJUG emphasized that the process of differentiation should not be seen as a campaign but as a long process, and that a policy of harsher denunciations should be implemented.

This process of witch-hunting is savagely continuing. TANJUG emphasized on 1 July that through the political work up to now, 400 participants in demonstrations have been idenfified in Ferizaj [Yugoslav name Urosevac] Commune; and some 84 League of Communists members have been denounced by the party, among whom 58 have been expelled. Eight have been reprimanded and 17 have been warned. Some 40 people in this commune have been denounced for disrupting order, while penal procedures have begun against 20 others. Some 32 have lost their jobs and 19 students have been expelled from secondary schools, while 28 students have had their scholarships cancelled. Likewise, TANJUG reported that 21 League of Communists members have been expelled from Istok Commune and 7 League of Communists members have been given a last warning. Some 33 students have been expelled from schools and 7 teachers have been suspended from work. Between 11 March and 8 June, 30 people were given prison sentences, most of whom were peasants and students.

TANJUG also reported that the leadership of Dusanovo Commune dissolved the League of Communists organization of this commune for the reason that it was not capable of conclusively accomplishing the process of differentiation, that it had opposed the expulsion of eight members and did not denounce the demonstrators' demand for changing the province of Kosovo into the republic. Their explanation, TANJUG emphasized, was that if Kosovo became a republic Yugoslavia's unity would be strengthened. Only the secretary of the base organization voted for the eight members' expulsion.

Dissolving League of Communists organizations in Kosovo has now become a customary event. The base organization of the Ramiz Sadiku construction enterprise was also dissolved with the standard reason that it was not capable of differentiation, and also a base organization of Kovrage Village was dissolved.

The reprisals which TANJUG calls differentiation have also been extended to Macedonia. The Yugoslav news agency reported that through the engagement of security organs, it has been determined that 30 students from Dibra took part in the demonstrations in Kosovo, against whom appropriate measures have been taken. But also after the events in Kosovo, 20 students and 5 teachers have been expelled from the Struga Secondary School and 2 teachers have been expelled from the elementary school. Some 20 people have been given prison sentences, and 5 students have been given sentences up to 5 years. Some 11 educational workers have been denounced in Kucova, 5 of whom have been expelled from the League of Communists. Some professors have been harshly criticized for remaining silent over the denunciation of events in Kosovo and because they had utilized texts and educational literature taken from Pristina which did not answer the requirements of educational programs in schools of the Republic of Macedonia. Continual persecutions and investigations are carried out in the village of Sipkovica in Tetovo Commune, which has been accused of being one of the most active centers for participation in Kosovo demonstrations. Twelve people have been denounced for disrupting order in Gostivak. After admitting all these, TANJUG calls for the competent organs' services to continue their investigations, which means, in other words, placing people under the control of the UDB's [State Security Administration] persecution. And the above-mentioned agency does not stop at pointing out that councils and investigation groups have been created for this in work centers everywhere.

FRG'S GENSCHER CONTINUES STATE VISIT ACTIVITIES

8 Jul Dinner Toasts

AU091107 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 9 Jul 81

[BTA report on toasts by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, at 8 July Sofia dinner]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (BTA)--At a formal dinner which Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, gave for his guest, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher delivered speeches.

Minister Petur Mladenov made a positive assessment of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany and emphasized that the things achieved for the comparatively short period of time are undoubtedly in the interests both of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

He stressed the great importance of the personal contacts, especially at top and high level, and underlined the great contribution of the visits of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and Mr Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor, for the development and expanding of bilateral relations. The previous results of these meetings imply that it would be in the mutual interest if they were more frequent.

The normalizing and development of bilateral relations is a logical consequence of the amelioration of the international situation in that period when the process of detente, security and cooperation in Europe was strengthened, Mr Petur Maldenov noted. Detente did not come by itself, he said, it was obtained as a result of many efforts, thanks to the [fact that] reason prevailed.

The Bulgarian foreign minister continued that we have to find with regret and deep concern that now, as a result of the acts of certain influential forces, the international situation is greatly exacerbated, the process of detente is greatly endangered, and a new round of the arms race is threatening us.

If this trend persists further, it will lead not only to the liquidation of everything positive achieved in the 70's, but also to disastrous aftermath. The task is to find ways and means, to stop, to overcome this trend. Today no more important problem exists than the preservation and consolidation of peace and detente.

It is high time, Minister Petur Mladenov stated, to begin negotiations on the problems of disarmament. When we propose negotiations, we mean discussing the questions essentially and not laying down preliminary conditions, expressing an unclear, obscure and indefinite "readiness" for their beginning. The negotiations we have in mind are honest, serious and constructive, based on the principle of equality and equal security of state. We mean having partners sitting at the table and not opponents. Under the circumstances, in our view, this is the only reasonable alternative.

"I would like to be frank, Mister Minister--the fulfilment of the NATO decision on deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe will break the present military parity not only tactically but also strategically, it will lead to a further exacerbation of the tension and will threaten directly the peace and security on the continent and all over the world. When we speak of parity we should not forget the forward-based U.S. nuclear means, the nuclear weapons deployed in submarines, aircraft and aircraft-carriers. This is the reason why we have more than once expressed our stand for immediate beginning of negotiations on curbing the nuclear weapons. During the negotiations there should not be allowed either quantitative increase nor any qualitative improvement of the nuclear medium-range missiles already deployed in Europe's zone, belonging to the USSR and to the NATO countries.

"In order to ensure the peace and security we should not miss any single chance, including the one offered to us by the Madrid meeting. With more flexibility, goodwill and realism, this meeting could end up with results which would have a favourable effect not only on the security, detente and cooperation in Europe, but also on the contemporary international situation as a whole. To this end the taking of a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe will contribute too. As far as the measures for consolidating the trust are concerned, the Western countries should expand respectively the zone in which they are applied, in reply to the readiness of the USSR to spread the measures on all its European territory.

"It is necessary for some to understand that their striving after superiority, after conducting negotiations from the position of strength, is doomed to failure. Some circles are actively trying to make use of the Polish developments in order to discredit the socialist social system by counting on the fact that the trail of these events could lead to a change in the balance of powers in Europe and all over the world. The defence of the socialist gains in the Polish People's Republic is inseparable from the questions of the independence and sovereignty of the Polish state, of its security and inviolability of its frontiers. These questions concern not only Poland, they are of vital importance for the entire socialist community. We are convinced that Poland is and will remain a solid link in this community.

"To our regret, we have to find another fact too, that the constructive proposals of the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations on restricting the armed forces and armaments in central Europe have not yet received any answer which would help making any progress in their work.

"At the negotiations table--this is the right place where the differences and problems between states are to be levelled out. This is a principle which is fully valid also for the hotbeds of tension"; such as the Middle East conflict, the situation around Afghanistan, the zone of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia, the illegal occupation of Namibia and the aggressive acts of the South African Republic--on which Minister Mladenov expressed again Bulgaria's known stands.

"Finally I would like to emphasize once more that there is no problem in the world at all which cannot be solved through an honest and constructive dialogue. I hope that the talks we are having will contribute to the clarifying of our stands, to the understanding of the other party. You and I will have enough time to continue discussing the vitally important problems of our time and of the relations of our countries, and we shall obviously do so."

In his reply Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, pointed out that the exchanged visits of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Helmut Schmidt are an expression of the good relations of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany. He emphasized that the beginning had been laid of the further deepening of relations in the political, economic and cultural sphere. The friendly relations of the two countries should develop in the interest of peace, in the interest of the stability and detente in Europe.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed absolute agreement with the finding made in Mr Petur Mladenov's toast speech for the achievements of the seventies in the sphere of detente, stability and security in Europe, and made a high assessment of the Bulgarian contribution. With its policy of agreements, he continued, the FRG has also contributed to the process of detente in the seventies.

West Germany's foreign minister expressed concern over the recent deterioration of the international situation. It is namely because of that, he stressed, that the consolidation of the trust between the East and the West and all over the world is the first of all goals on the way to ensuring peace.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out that the trust among states can develop only under the strict observance by all states of the fundamental requirements of refusal to use force. Neither state, no matter how big it is, has any right to apply force against any other state. This should stand valid both for Europe and elsewhere in the world, he said.

The federal foreign minister emphasized that the consistent acts in Europe on the basis of the Final Act of Helsinki will greatly contribute to the consolidation of the trust and to ensuring peace. This is why, he said, we attach such a great importance to the Madrid conference. Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the hope that the conference will end up with a balanced and substantial result and that the process initiated with the all Europe security and cooperation conference will be resumed. But first of all it is important, he stressed, to give a specific mandate in Madrid for the convening of a European conference on disarmament. This conference should fix measures for consolidating the trust in the whole of Europe.

The federal minister pointed out that the negotiations in Madrid have made considerable headway, which should present the grounds for all participating states to overcome the still existing obstacles.

For the consolidating of the trust, he stressed, progress could be contributed also by the Vienna talks on bilateral balanced cutdown of the armed forces.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized that the question of the medium-range nuclear missiles is causing special alarm to the peoples in Europe. Mr Genscher made a point of the armament with medium-range nuclear missiles. According to him, the Soviet Union was superior in this field, which was leading to breaking the balance. This was his explanation of the decision of his government for the deployment of medium-range missiles on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The federal foreign minister thinks that a specific result of negotiations on "considerable reduction of the superiority of the East in the armament" would enable the Federal Republic of Germany to review the degree of its needs in further armament. The most important now, he said, is that the negotiations between the U.S.A. and the USSR are conducted energetically, so that the anxiety over atomic armament can drop off the shoulders of the people in Europe.

This, however, presupposes that no party claims any superiority. The federal foreign minister emphasized that the consolidation of the trust on a world scale also means a will for constructive participation in the solving of regional problems such as the Namibian issue, the establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, for settling the Kampuchean issue and finding a political solution for Afghanistan.

Dwelling on the economic relations between the East and the West, he emphasized that they are acquiring a still greater importance. He expressed the desire that they are further developed. The economic problems, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher continued, do not stop before the differences of the political and social systems.

Dwelling on the economic difficulties now experienced by the Polish People's Republic, Mr Genscher pointed out that the Federal Republic of Germany, too, has rendered considerable help to the solving of her economic and financial problems. Explaining his country's stand on the situation in Poland, the federal foreign minister stressed that the hardships in that country could be overcome best through economic help from outside. The countries-signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki should restrain from interfering in her internal affairs and make efforts to obtain a constructive dialogue between the East and the West.

The federal foreign minister expressed the conviction that there can be found solid solutions to the problems arising. This, however, presupposes that all states are led by the principles of moderacy and by the awareness of responsibility and any thought about confrontation should yield to the firm will for cooperation, and the groundless polemics--to the businesslike dialogue. An important contribution to this I can see in our exchange of opinions, he said.

Filipov Receives Genscher

AU090944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov, has received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. Issues relating to bilateral economic cooperation were discussed.

The talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, continued at the Lozenets Residence in Sofia. They were devoted to the state and development of bilateral relations.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU091404 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs. During the friendly talks, the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG and the possibilities for their further development were discussed. A number of topical problems of the international situation were also discussed.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Milko Balev; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of Sofia City People's Council, and the officials accompanying the federal foreign minister as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Konstantin Kuzmov and Harold Heimsoeth, attended the luncheon.

More Talks With Mladenov

AU091515 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (BTA)--The official talks between Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal minister of foreign affairs of West Germany, continued here today.

They dwelt on the state and prospects of developing bilateral relations.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the good progress of relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany for which of great importance have been the meetings and talks of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Helmut Schmidt. Positive role to this end have played, too, the contacts on other levels between the parliaments, parties and the different organizations in the two countries.

It was underlined that in the sphere of bilateral relations there are many untapped possibilities. Their research and use will lead to a further promotion of the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG in the interest of the two countries' peoples, of peace and security in Europe and the world.

DPA Report of Meetings

LD091116 Hamburg DPA in German 1014 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (DPA)--On the second day of his official visit, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had a meeting with state and party head Todor Zhivkov, prior to which he had a talk with Premier Grisha Filipov and a second talk with Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

At the talk with Mladenov, which focused on bilateral relations, it was agreed that in future there would be more frequent informal consultations, a wish which the Bulgarians have been expressing for some time. The two ministers also agreed that with immediate effect there would be regular consultations between authorized disarmament representatives.

Genscher also raised humanitarian questions, such as the reuniting of families, marriages and the treatment of German tourists who have committed punishable offenses, which are not always treated with sensitivity in Bulgaria. The atmosphere of the talk was described as very good and relaxed.

Bulgarian Premier Filipov expressed to Genscher hopes of increased economic cooperation. The Federal Republic is Bulgaria's largest trading partner in the West, but has a considerable export surplus.

Genscher Press Conference

AU092005 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (BTA)--The Federal Republic of Germany is for a permanent dialogue between the East and the West.

At a press conference in the Bulgarian capital Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG, underlined that the opening of consistent and constructive negotiations between the USSR and the United States on medium-range missiles is in the interests of the whole of mankind. Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that a successful end of the Madrid meeting is out of speaking if no decision is taken at it on calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Dwelling on the results of his visit here and on his talks with the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, the West German foreign minister emphasized that they are a necessary part of the dialogue between the East and the West and a significant contribution to the policy of peace, understanding and security in Europe.

He announced that the Federal Republic of Germany and Bulgaria have agreed to start consultations on the questions of disarmament and arms control.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out that his meetings and talks in Bulgaria have proceeded on a very high level, in a serene and friendly atmosphere. A new page was opened in the relations of the Federal Republic of Germany and Bulgaria, said he. With the development of our economic relations, Mr Genscher went on to say further, we will set an example of relations between states of different social systems. He announced that agreements on protection of mutual investments will be approved soon, that there are still untapped possibilities for cooperation on third markets, for promotion of tourism.

Trip to Varna

AU092007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor of the FRG and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Varna today. He was accompanied by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, his colleague. The two ministers are accompanied by the two countries' ambassadors--Konstantin Kozmov and Harald Heimsoeth. Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Petur Mladenov will hold their final talks in Varna. They were greeted by Khristo Toshkov, the city's mayor, by public figures of Varna and journalists.

RADIO REPORTS ON UNREST IN YUGOSLAV MACEDONIA

AU092002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] TANJUG--The Yugoslav news agency--is reporting on the difficult political situation in the town of Tetovo, in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

During the night from Wednesday to Thursday, leaflets were distributed in numerous districts of this town, calling the Albanian population to rebellion and asserting that Albanians in Yugoslavia are discriminated against, As a result of this. all organs of the nationwide defense and of public civil defense were mobilized.

Today, a meeting of representatives of all social political organizations was held and the political situation in the town, as well as the state of security, were assessed as very complicated. It was decided to adopt adequate measures.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ON BRIEF VISIT TO PLOVDIV

FL081120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is on a brief visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria following the 35th CEMA session. The Cuban leader first visited Plovdiv, the second most important city in Bulgaria, and then Stara Zagora, and toured the factory that manufactures elements for the computers and controls used in industrial robots.

TODOROV ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU071545 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jul (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP, underlined before the 2nd session of the Eighth National Assembly that the aggressive imperialist circles have rashly taken an adventurist course towards international tension detrimental to peace. They, said Mr Stanko Todorov, went back to the rejected methods of the 'cold war' and made the policy 'from the position of force' their official line. A horrifying in scope armament is being unfolded, the spiral of nuclear missile rearming soars up.

The speaker underlined that the necessity of U.S. and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty has been obtrusively suggested by the imperialists, that a course to total rearming has been launched which is to extend to all the existing and to involve the creation of new deadly weapons.

Mr Stanko Todorov stressed that Reagan's Government is trying to deploy new rockets in Western Europe, that it has frozen the enacting of the SALT-II agreement and has unilaterally stopped the talks with the USSR.

"To conceal and justify the militarist aggressive course the myth of 'Soviet menace' has been fanned out. And it is universally known that the Soviet Union has neither threatened, nor attacked first. The people are persistently brainwashed that the use of nuclear arms is permissible, that a 'localized nuclear war' is possible. The goal is to put to sleep the alertness of the nations and to permit war", underlined the chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

He said that the world is facing a fatal choice--to live or to perish in a new thermonuclear war. It is necessary now, said Mr Todorov, to prevent the threat of a thermonuclear war, to curb the efforts of the impudent claimants of world domination.

He underlined that in the battle to protect contemporary civilization parliaments hold an especially responsible place. They possess the supreme authority to solve the questions of war and peace. "That is why we join our voice to the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and accept it as a manifesto of peace and humanism", said Mr Todorov.

He underlined that Bulgaria is ready to take part in initiatives and moves concerning any questions of European peace, security and cooperation.

POLISH STRIKES ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT CONGRESS

LD091748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] A 4-hour warning strike by the employees of the Polish airlines and a 1/2-hour strike by the public transport employees in Bydgoszcz ended at 1200 today. Our Warsaw correspondent, Frantisek Sojka, reports:

Both strikes were organized by Solidarity. In the case of the Polish airlines the aim is to push through recognition of a new director, which the ministry of transport is refusing to do, and in the second case, to the contrary, to achieve the recall of the director of the public transport enterprise from his post under the pretext of misuse of his official position. However, the investigation so far has not confirmed any of the accusations.

The leader of the Bydgoszcz branch of Solidarity, Rulewski, participates in the organization of pressure with extraordinary vigour. He has been heard to say that when the interest of Solidarity is involved he is not concerned about democracy.

This morning I visited both the domestic as well as the international airport in Warsaw. Passenger traffic was at a halt, on the walls there were posters with Polish and English texts giving the date and hours of the strike. Passengers were sitting in the halls, forced to wait until the end of the strike. The passengers travelling to Zurich were slightly luckier. The crew members of a Swiss plane carried out the check-in and collected the luggage themselves.

The two strikes today, along with the strike by Polish dockers yesterday, severely exacerbated the present political situation in the country. Everything seems to show that the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces want to create another wave of strikes and deepen the politico-social crisis, precisely during the time preceding the ninth extraordinary PZPR Congress, and in this way interfere with its deliberations or even make them impossible.

PRAGUE CITES USSR ARMY PAPER ON POLAND

LD091216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today points out that the United States and other NATO member-countries are grossly interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the Polish People's Republic. These countries are thus negating legal norms of interstate relations and violating the principles of the Helsinki conference Final Act.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA states that reactionary circles in the West, through their propagandist channels and agencies, are exerting their influence on developments in Poland; they are conducting a vast campaign aimed at destabilizing the socialist system in Poland; and they are jeopardizing the sociopolitical and economic foundations of the country and discrediting the PZPR and the Polish Government.

These circles are unscrupulously insisting that Polish Government bodies should follow events passively and not stand up against counterrevolutionary elements. If this dubious advice is not obeyed, the West threatens to suspend economic aid to Poland. The West is simultaneously calling on antisocialist elements to act against the government. Leading NATO representatives are issuing hypocritical warnings against any kind of foreign interference in Poland's affairs while remaining silent about the fact that all sorts of recommendations, advice and even warnings constantly emanate precisely from Washington and the capitals of several of its allies on how Poland's allies, especially the Soviet Union, as well as the Poles themselves ought to act in the current crisis-ridden situation, the Soviet daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA concludes.

DANYI ARTICLE ATTACKS POPE, CLERICAL EMIGRES

AU071822 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Ondrej Danyi, doctor of science: "Clerical Emigres in the Current Ideological Struggle; Always on the Side of Reaction"]

[Excerpts] The election of Pope John Paul II has caused an all-round activation of nationalistic clerical emigres and the revival of their hopes to awaken clericalism in the socialist countries. On the pages of the emigre press hymns are being published on John Paul II and his prophecies about the further developments in the world. They write about him as an expert on problems of the new society, of which, allegedly, Marxist atheism is the weightiest. Like the rest of the anticommunist forces, they live in the hope that John Paul II will awaken the self-confidence of Catholics in the socialist countries.

The emigre press often stresses John Paul II's Polish nationality. Among Slovak emigres there are even zealots who ascribe a Polish-Slovak origin to him, because his mother allegedly comes from a village in the north Orava region. From his speeches, they especially select parts of an invective nature.

Following the election of Pope John Paul II, Slovak clerical emigres are exploiting their previous contacts with him to organize anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. On the other hand, Vatican institutions and even John Paul II directly have been using some emigres for expert, advisory and propaganda services.

John Paul II's all-round support for the emigres' policy, within the framework of the intentions of his political line, has caused in emigre publications and on the waves of Radio Vatican an increasingly resounding adventurist appeal of the workers of the Slovak Cyril and Methodius Institute: they are preparing for Radio Vatican, completely or at least the greater part of, approximately 4 programs a week.

Representatives of clerical emigres count on many, often illusory, alternative processes in the socialist society, which allegedly should be to their benefit. They expect even the smallest social current to elicit processes favorable to them, the drift and the consequences of which even they themselves are incapable of estimating. The election of Pope John Paul II, the strengthening of discipline among the hierarchy and their loyalty to the pope, and the isolation of patriotic clergymen, are the main factors which are raising their illusory hopes for political Catholicism entering the life of the socialist society.

However, our people have their historical experience with political clericalism, which in the past--and always in situations of crisis--manifested its ambitions.

Clerical emigres and their helpers are not successful in their efforts to create an anti-socialist opposition out of citizen-believers. This also is attested to by the weak echo of the so-called Charter 77 in the church circles. The overwhelming majority of clergymen and believers disoriented in the years of crisis became aware in time that they imprudently swallowed the attractive words of clerical propaganda. They have taken up positions on the side of commonsense, and with their commitment have been helping to create conditions for the coexistence of all, regardless of faith. Many clergymen have comprehended the times and have not let themselves be intimidated by the psychological pressure from the side of extreme forces of political clericalism, supported all-round by emigres.

The overwhelming part of clergymen and believers dissociate themselves from forces which have compromised themselves by collaborating with fascism. They condemn those abroad who have joined the sinister forces of the world, with which they are plotting plans for returning to the past.

SERIES ON 'INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM' CONTINUES

AU061100 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 June 1981 on page 6 carries the 12th installment of its series on the supporters of "international terrorism"--a 1,300-word article by Milos Krejci, entitled "Policy of War Threats." The article discusses U.S. foreign policy, said to be marked by "threats" and "terrorist methods." The basis of this policy and the "outpost of expansion and of the export of counterrevolution" are, according to Krejci, the "400 bases and 2,500 military strongholds abroad" as well as the "powerful war potential" in the United States itself. In addition, the United States reportedly "finances the most influential terrorist organizations on the global scale, whose services it uses reticently but extensively." According to the article, "many terrorists have been trained in special CIA camps and institutions. Terrorism is a welcome ally of espionage services, which support it and take advantage of the outrage over bloodshed to promote dictatorial policy and fascist movements." Speaking about the use of the CIA as an "instrument of terrorism," Krejci cites its "export of counterrevolution" and "unleashing of local wars" in Congo, Chile and Afghanistan. He also refers to the "CIA's radio stations" in Europe, which are said to be "inciting and creating tension and unrest in Poland" and "transmitting coded instruction for the Polish underworld."

Having noted U.S. support for "racist," "fascist" and "dictatorial" regimes, Krejci discusses in the closing part of his article U.S. armament programs. He refers to the plans to produce the neutron bomb, to the production of "lethal chemical and bacteriological" weapons, to the plans to wage "a space war" allegedly contemplated by "U.S. strategists," to the development and modernization of nuclear and laser weapons, to the formation of the rapid deployment force and to the MX system. He also mentions U.S. attempts to use the "food weapon" to "terrorize the rest of the world," citing Chile under Allende as an example of this weapon's "lethal danger."

The 13th installment of the series--a 1,400-word article by Jiri Roskot, entitled "The Traces of the CIA in Africa"--is published on 26 June, on page 6. The article deals with the CIA's past activities against "independent Africa," activities that reportedly "give an eloquent answer to the question of who supports international terrorism." Drawing his information from Church's Senate committee report, books by former CIA agents Philip Agee and John Stockwell and other U.S. sources, Roskot describes the CIA's involvement in the death of Patrice Lumuba in Zaire in 1961; its role in the toppling of Kwame Nkrumah's government in Ghana in 1966; and its "Angolan operation"--the support for the "nationalist" FNLA and UNITA against "Angola's national liberation movement, the MPLA." Referring to "Washington's onslaught against independent Africa" following President Reagan's inauguration, Roskot notes in concluding his article that "the CIA's attempts in Africa" have not ended with its "Angolan operation." According to Roskot, "this largest terrorist organization in the world continues to hatch its dark plans in that part of the world, with official blessings as statements by highest White House representatives indicate."

The 14th installment of the RUDE PRAVO series--a 1,700-word article by Vladimir Divis, entitled "The Arms-Suppliers of an Undeclared War"--is published on 30 June, on page 6. The article deals with the "growing multifaceted U.S. support for the undeclared war being waged by Afghan and foreign counterrevolutionaries against the Afghan revolution and its followers."

In the first part of the article, Divis dismisses the "bourgeois propaganda's" notion that the Afghan rebels are "defenders of Islam and their homeland's freedom and independence." He argues that they are "ordinary bandits" who are responsible for "robberies, abductions and the destruction of economic facilities" as well as "murders of honest, upright followers of the revolutionary government."

He then discusses the increasing U.S. military aid for Pakistan, saying that the Pakistani regime is being used as a "cover firm" for arms and ammunition shipments for "counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan forces." Referring to an undated press conference given in Washington by "former British secret service agent J. Hoarlet," Divis claims that "the United States supplies Pakistan even with modern chemical weapons that are designated for the counterrevolutionaries." The United States has thus become, according to the author, the "main arms supplier of an undeclared war."

Speaking about other forms of U.S. support for "Afghan counterrevolutionaries," Divis reports on U.S. journalists accompanying the "bandits" in "infiltrating the sovereign territory of the Afghan Democratic Republic" and encouraging them to perform something from their repertory" in front of their cameras. He also mentions the presence of "Washington's men" in the "anti-Afghan organizations in Pakistan," citing (Ziya Khan Nasiri) as one of them, and the case of "a group of 72 mercenaries" who were reportedly meeting in the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad and trained for deployment in Afghanistan.

The concluding passage deals with the CIA's role as the "main organizer" of the "terrorist activity of the anti-Afghan forces." He cites an article in the December issue of the COUNTERSPY magazine, according to which "CIA agents in the area are operating chiefly under the cover of the Drug Enforcement Administration or the American 'Asian Fund' organization." He also refers to an undated ABC television program, which reportedly "arrived at the conclusion that the American CIA espionage agency is undeniably the chief coordinator of the extensive shipments to and training of the reactionary anti-Afghan gangs."

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ATTACKS EUROCOMMUNISM

AU081431 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 81 p 6

[Second part of Ivan Hlivka article: "Faithfulness to the Principles of Internationalism: on the Fifth Anniversary of the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] TODAY WE PUBLISH THE SECOND AND CONCLUDING PART OF AN ARTICLE DEVOTED TO THE ANNIVERSARY OF A SIGNIFICANT EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT. AN EVENT WHOSE LASTING RELEVANCE IS UNDENIABLE. IN YESTERDAY'S FIRST PART, THE AUTHOR--WHO HAS BEEN OUR COLLABORATOR FOR MANY YEARS AND IS ONE OF OUR LEADING EXPERTS ON THE ISSUES DISCUSSED--DEALT WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES' STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. IN TODAY'S CONCLUDING PART OF THE ARTICLE HE WRITES ABOUT SOME DISCUSSIONS TAKING PLACE IN THE MOVEMENT AND CONCERNING, IN PARTICULAR, THE ESSENCE AND THE MEANING OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM.

In the activity of communist parties, the concept of the struggle for democracy and freedom is increasingly being filled with a new content. The basic demand of the communist parties of advanced capitalist countries is to ensure a democratic way out of those countries' crises, to wage a struggle against neofascist tendencies, authoritarianism and the policy of supranational monopolies.

A prominent place in the everyday struggles of the fraternal parties of the capitalist countries is held by the struggle against unemployment, for the right to work, effective anti-inflation measures and the defense of democratic freedoms, and against rightwing and leftwing terrorism and American imperialism's hegemonism. Each party--taking into account its conditions and in keeping with its experiences--is working out a program of profound antimonopoly measures that are to prepare the ground for their countries' socialist future.

In many capitalist countries--in France, Italy, Portugal, Finland, Cyprus and elsewhere--communist parties have cemented even more their ties with the people and have influential positions in their countries' political life, especially in the parliaments and local administrative bodies. Those parties have made it their goal to take part in their countries' administration.

EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT [communist] PARTIES ARE BECOMING INFLUENTIAL WHEN CONSISTENTLY PROCEEDING IN THEIR ACTIVITY FROM MARXISM-LENINISM, WAGING A STRUGGLE FOR THE MASSES' INTERESTS AND STRENGTHENING THEIR INTERNATIONALIST TIES WITH FRATERNAL PARTIES IN CAPITALIST AND SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY WITH THE CPSU. Only then does their authority grow and their social base expand. Owing to such an attitude the membership base of the Communist Party of Portugal, to give an example, has doubled in the past 5 years and the number of members of the Communist Youth Union has also increased. Last year the Communist Party of Austria was strengthened by some 8,000 new members, among them many young people.

Or let us take the example of the German Communist Party. That party, exposed to political heckling and surrounded by a barrier of not only official but also petit bourgeois anticommunism, has, nevertheless, won a certain political scope in the last few years. It is gradually becoming a party with a mass character. Its voice is being heard by increasingly broad strata of the population and its slogans have a considerable impact on shaping public opinion.

THE COMMUNIST PARTIES' ENERGETIC REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY HELPS THEIR POLITICAL MATURATION AND THEIR IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL COHESION. Experience shows that parties, which--as a result of their leaderships' deviations--neglect such activity and restrict themselves to parliamentary politicking, register a decline of their authority and influence. And it is a law-governed process that in the primary organizations opposition emerges to such a policy, as is borne out by experiences from Spain, Italy and eslewhere.

In the Italian Communist Party's primary organizations a broad discussion is underway about the problematic nature of the policy pursued by the leadership of the Central Committee in some areas. IT IS BEING REPROACHED FOR SOFTENING ITS CRITICISM OF BOURGEOIS AND REFORMIST PARTIES, LETTING UP IN ORGANIZING THE WORKING PEOPLE'S MASS ACTIONS AGAINST A EUROPE OF MONOPOLIES AND MILITARY CONCERNS, FOR DISORIENTING THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND THE BROAD MASSES WITH THE SLOGAN OF THE SO-CALLED HISTORIC COMPROMISE, FOR GETTING DROWNED IN ITS PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITY AND NEGLECTING MASS POLITICAL WORK AND SO FORTH. SIMILARLY, IN THE SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY VOICES SPEAKING OUT AGAINST THE CURRENT SO-CALLED EURO-COMMUNIST POLICY OF CARRILLO'S LEADERSHIP ARE BEING INCREASINGLY HEARD. SHARP CRITICISM HAS BEEN ADDRESSED TO THE LEADERSHIPS OF THOSE PARTIES FOR THEIR TEAMING UP WITH THE CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP, BECAUSE OF ITS HIDDEN ANTI-SOVIET MEANING.

Discussions on a Key Issue

In the last few years discussion and conflict has continued in the movement concerning the interpretation of the essence and meaning of PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, a conflict which began during the preparations for the Berlin conference.

The Berlin conference yielded new inspiration for strengthening cooperation among European communist parties, for further developing and intensifying international cooperation among fraternal parties on the basis of generally accepted norms governing relations among them. The communist parties confirmed at the conference their great responsibility for the fate of the nations of the continent and their capability to give a constructive answer to questions concerning their fundamental vital interests.

The parties that took part in the conference confirmed their determination to continue to actively strive for a Europe of peace, cooperation and social progress and to "DEVELOP IN THAT SPIRIT THEIR INTERNATIONAL COMRADELY, VOLUNTARY COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY ON THE BASIS OF THE GREAT IDEAS OF MARX, ENGELS AND LENIN, ON THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY AND EACH PARTY'S SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE, NONINTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND RESPECT FOR FREELY CHOOSING DIVERSE ROADS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND SOCIALISM. THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALISM IN ONE'S OWN COUNTRY AND EACH PARTY'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ITS OWN WORKERS CLASS AND PEOPLE IS LINKED WITH THE MUTUAL SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES, ALL PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS AND NATIONS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND ENHANCING INDEPENDENCE, FOR DEMOCRACY, SOCIALISM AND WORLD PEACE."

We have quoted the entire formulation to show that it expresses the essence of a Marxist-Leninist perception of the dialectics of that which is national and international, and thus the essence of proletarian internationalism. Even though it was adopted by all participants in the conference, some parties are casting doubt on it and are distorting it--not only in theory but, primarily, in practice.

SOME INDIVIDUALS IN THE MOVEMENT WHO PROCLAIM THEMSELVES "THEORETICIANS OF EUROCOMMUNISM" UNILATERALLY TEAR OUT OF THE MOTTO OF THE CONFERENCE QUOTED ABOVE ONLY THAT WHICH SUITS THEIR THEORETICAL CONCEPTS. THAT APPLIES TO THE WORDS ABOUT "DIVERSE ROADS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PROGRESSIVE TRANSFORMATIONS." THEY ARE MAKING THIS PROPOSITION ABSOLUTE, ISOLATING IT FROM THE OTHER IDEAS EXPRESSED IN THAT CONTEXT AND CLAIM THAT CURRENTLY THERE ARE ALLEGEDLY NO OBJECTIVE FOUNDATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES' ACTIVITY. True, they also speak about internationalism, but adorn it with the attribute "new."

What is "new" about this "new" internationalism? According to those "innovators," it is that from now on communist parties should not seek solidarity and cooperation with parties, organizations and forces waging a struggle for socialism and against imperialism, but with those who assume a critical attitude toward real socialism.

However, the majority of communist parties unequivocally reject such "internationalism" because it objectively aids imperialist propaganda, the class enemy. They condemn attempts by opportunists and revisionists to upset the unity of the communist and workers movement, the world revolutionary current of the present. Such attempts have been markedly reflected in the attitude of the leaderships of certain parties to the events in Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, Africa and in their assessment of the causes of the aggravated present international situation.

Not Only the Right But an Obligation

PARTIES THAT ARE GUIDED IN THEIR ACTIVITY BY THE INTERESTS OF DEVELOPING THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS AGREE THAT ASSISTANCE TO REVOLUTIONARY NATIONAL LIBERATION FORCES IS NOT ONLY THE RIGHT, BUT THE OBLIGATION OF TRUE REVOLUTIONARIES, COMMUNISTS. They reject the fabrications of hostile propaganda about "Moscow's hand," "Cuba's plots," and "Vietnam's intrigues." Such slanders are always being trumpeted by anticommunists when it comes to implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism in practice.

By reiterating this anti-Soviet and anticommunist cliche, some "Eurocommunists" only prove that they do not understand the development of the world revolutionary process. They do not realize that expanding the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, including the national liberation movement, all over the world is an important new factor of the present. The treaties on friendship and cooperation being signed by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and other socialist countries with liberated countries are part and parcel of that process. They are documents of friendship and cooperation with those who have embarked upon the path of building a society free of oppression and exploitation. THEY ARE AN EXPRESSION OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT. THEY EXPRESS THEIR JOINT ENDEAVOR AND DETERMINATION NOT TO ALLOW A RETURN OF THE TIMES WHEN IMPERIALISM WAS ABLE TO SUPPRESS ARBITRARILY AND WITH IMPUNITY ANY REVOLUTIONARY DEED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

The "objective nature" and "impartiality" of the positions of some "Eurocommunist strategists" is also borne out by the fact that when U.S. administration officials are openly preparing the deployment of new nuclear missiles, neutron and other weapons jeopardizing both socialist and European capitalist countries, their nations and all mankind, they are mostly bashfully silent. But as soon as the Soviet Union responds to that by taking essential steps to enhance its security and the security of its allies and friends, as soon as it extends effective assistance to nations that are about to fall victim to imperialist intrigues, those people immediately raise a hue and cry about the "equal responsibility of the superpowers" for the aggravated situation, about the "export of revolution" and so forth.

It is known that--as a result of this perverted interpretation of the world situation and the Soviet Union's policy--some parties refused to take part in last year's conference of communist parties in Paris.

MARXIST-LENINIST PARTIES CRITICIZE THE ATTEMPTS OF THE LEADERSHIPS OF THOSE PARTIES TO CAMOUFLAGE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION'S AND U.S. POLICY AND TO PLACE THE SIGN OF EQUALITY BETWEEN "SUPERPOWERS" AND "BLOCS." At the aforementioned last year's meeting in Paris, for instance, the warning could be heard in the statements of the attending parties against illusions that the policy of "equal distance" to the United States and the USSR might resolve the question of war and peace in favor of peace. Those addressing the meeting declared that it is not an anonymous "policy of strength" by the superpowers nor a "logic inherent to the blocs"--as some opportunists claim--that is the cause of the current aggravation of the international situation. WERE IT NOT FOR THE STRENGTH AND PEACE-LOVING POLICY OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES, AND THE SOVIET UNION IN PARTICULAR, IMPERIALISM WOULD HAVE LONG AGO THRUST THE WORLD INTO THE FLASHPOINT OF A WORLD WAR III. What would happen to the world today if the USSR and other socialist countries were not as consistent and persistent as they are in defending the policy of peace? This not-at-all rhetorical question was frequently repeated and it was clear to whom it was addressed....

It is also known that the leaderships of some parties refused to take part in the Paris meeting and to adopt the final document at the Brussels meeting only becuase this is allegedly at variance with their concept of forming the so-called European left. SOME COMMUNIST PRESS ORGANS WROTE THAT IN PRACTICE THIS CONCEPT ACTUALLY ASSUMES THE APPEARANCE OF ITS ADVOCATES ENDORSING THE POLICY OF "TIGHTENING BELTS" BY THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MONOPOLIES, DEMANDING A SUPRANATIONAL REARRANGEMENT OF EUROPE AND THEREBY OPPOSING NOT ONLY THE INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR PARTIES' COMMUNIST POLICY BUT ALSO THE VERY SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE WESTERN STATES. THEY ARE ALSO IN FAVOR OF SO-CALLED "JOINT EUROPEAN DEFENSE" AND REINFORCING NATO. SUCH IS THE LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-SOVIETISM AND OPPORTUNISM.

It may be regarded as a sad paradox that prominent protagonists of this harmful deviation include individuals who took part in formulating and adopting the final document of the Berlin conference, which states--among other things--that communist parties "CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO WARN ALL POPULAR FORCES AGAINST THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOVEMENT FOR PROGRESS AND PEACE BY AGGRESSIVE ANTICOMMUNISM," WHICH IS "AN INSTRUMENT OF IMPERIALIST AND REACTIONARY FORCES IN THEIR STRUGGLE NOT ONLY AGAINST COMMUNISTS, BUT ALSO AGAINST OTHER DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS," and that those reactionary forces "ARE UNLEASHING AGAINST COMMUNIST PARTIES AND SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, STARTING WITH THE SOVIET UNION, AGAINST THE FORCES OF SOCIALISM AND PROGRESS A CAMPAIGN AIMED AT DISCREDITING THE POLICY AND IDEALS OF COMMUNISTS IN THE EYES OF THE POPULAR MASSES, AND AT FORESTALLING UNITY IN THE WORKERS CLASS AND COOPERATION AMONG DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR FORCES" they stressed, together with the representatives of the other parties that took part in the conference, that they "REJECT ANY POLICY AND ANY WORLD OUTLOOK THAT ESSENTIALLY SUBORDINATES THE WORKERS CLASS TO THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

The fraternal parties are frequently drawing attention to those resolutions in their conflicts with opportunists, using them as an argument that conclusively shows who is fulfilling the conclusions of the Berlin conference and who is not.

"Some communists," Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece [Exterior], said, for instance, at the 26th CPSU Congress "seek the answer to the questions confronting us as a result of the deepening economic crisis, exacerbating social conflicts and the United States' 'cold war' policy in some sort of a 'modernization' of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We, however, believe that those problems require of the communist parties a consistently class-based and internationalist response.

"THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS HAS SHOWN THAT WHENEVER THE WORKERS CLASS AND ITS REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES UNITE, THEY ARE VERY SUCCESSFUL IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL. THE PRESENT SITUATION INCREASES EVEN MORE THE NEED TO COORDINATE THE ACTIONS OF THE FRATERNAL PARTIES, ESPECIALLY THE EUROPEAN PARTIES, FOR THEM TO THWART--WHILE RELYING ON THE BROAD MOVEMENT OF ANTIWAR FORCES--THE PLANS OF IMPERIALISM AND TO DEFEND DETENTE AND PEACE."

The Movement's Standard Has Improved

It is no exaggeration when we state that, notwithstanding the aforementioned difficulties, the ideological and political standards of the communist movement have tangibly improved following the Berlin conference. The absolute majority of the communist parties are working in every way toward achieving the movement's unity and are guided in their work by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. THEY HOLD UNEQUIVOCALLY THE VIEW THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WORLD SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ARE TODAY THE MAIN FACTOR AND MAINSTAY OF SOLIDARITY BECAUSE THE SUCCESSES OF THE WORLD ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE AND OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS ARE CONTINGENT TO A DETERMINANT EXTENT ON THEIR FIRMNESS AND STRENGTH. IT IS NOT THE SO-CALLED THIRD FORCE NOR THE "NEW EUROPEAN LEFT" BUT, ABOVE ALL, THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT'S UNITY THAT WILL DETERMINE WITH FINAL VALIDITY THE OUTCOME OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM, BETWEEN PROGRESS AND REACTION.

It is owing to the communist movement's enhanced activity that the efforts of imperialism and opportunism to bring about a split in its ranks are in vain. The differences in views and approaches concerning specific issues have not grown into unsurmountable conflicts, as our class and ideological adversaries expected. Quite to the contrary, they have become a driving force for the fraternal parties' more intensive cooperation in seeking a uniform platform of their struggle. The quality of ideological, political and organizational cooperation within the movement has improved and opportunist trends are being more resolutely exposed and condemned. MOST PARTIES HAVE CONFIRMED IN PRACTICE THAT THE MORE VARIED AND COMPLICATED THE CONDITIONS FOR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY ARE, THE MORE NECESSARY AND USEFUL IS THEIR COOPERATION AND ACTION UNITY. It has also been confirmed that in the process of consolidating this unity, the influence of opportunist views is simultaneously waning and they are gradually drifting into isolation. Last year's mutual courting of "Eurocommunists" and Maoists was, for example, another step in compromising them in the eyes of communists and the public in general.

It is also true, however, that the activity of reactionary and opportunist forces causes the revolutionary forces considerable difficulties. Many new, immensely complex tasks are confronting the movement. But who can doubt that the movement will overcome those difficulties and will honorably fulfill its tasks?

HOWEVER, THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT'S NEW VICTORIES REQUIRE A NEW MOBILIZATION OF EFFORTS ON THE PART OF ALL MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY FORCES. THAT IS WHY COMRADE G. HUSAK, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE, STRESSED AT THE 16TH CONGRESS THAT "QUITE A FEW PROBLEMS CONCERNING ALL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES HAVE ACCUMULATED AND, IN OUR VIEW, IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO ASSESS THEM JOINTLY."

The results of the Berlin conference confirm that international meetings of communist and workers parties contribute to mobilizing communist and all other revolutionary and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. The communists' united course of action is the key to all victories of the revolutionary forces of the present.

LEADERS ATTEND MPR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD092248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, Olziyn Dorj, organized a reception in Prague today on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra and Milos Jakes, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pitra, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and other personages congratulated the Mongolian ambassador on the occasion of the state holiday of his country. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present. The reception on the occasion of the state holiday of the Mongolian People's Republic was characterised by a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER REPORTS ON EMIGRE ACTIVITIES

LD022210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] A collaborator of the Czechoslovak intelligence service recently returned to Czechoslovakia after a long stay abroad. While abroad, he successfully fulfilled tasks connected with uncovering traitorous activities by eminent personages among Czechoslovak emigres. Following an evaluation of the documents he brougnt back and the information obtained, the Czechoslovak public will be informed.

AFP: DISSIDENT GRUNTORAD SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS

NC091405 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 9 [illegible] (AFP)--Dissident Jiri Gruntorad, signatory of the Charter 77 humane rights document, was sentenced here today to four years in prison and three years of forced residence, two other members of the group reported.

Mr Gruntorad was charged with subversive activity, inlcuding editing unofficial documents. He faced a maximum penalty of five years in prison. The prosecutor had called for a three-year sentence, the two said.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS BORDER GUARDS

AU021724 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jun 81 pp 1-2

["(SP)"-signed report: "Appraisal of the Border Guards' Work"]

[Text] Prague, 26 June--A festive meeting of party and service functionaries of the border guard and protection of state borders, attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, was held this Friday in the Palace of Culture in Prague on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the law on the protection of state borders. Representatives of border guards from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Hungary and Poland were also present.

The CPCZ Central Committee sent the members of the border guards and protection of state borders, on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the law on the protection of state borders, the following greetings letter:

Comrades,

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the law on the protection of state borders and of the day of border guards, we send you comradely greetings and congratulations on the results achieved in fulfilling the significant political and international task--the protection of state borders.

The adoption of this law was an inseparable part of the CPCZ's endeavors to consolidate and develop the revolutionary achievements of our workers class, under its leadership, in class battles, especially in the historic victory in February 1948. The logical measure undertaken by our young state of the dictatorship of the proletariat was the creation and class consolidation of its power bodies, destined to protect and defend the socialist society that was being born against the external and internal enemy.

The border guards, created on the initiative and under the direct leadership of the CPCZ, made use of the copious knowledge and experience of the glorious Soviet border guards, and in the past 30 years traversed a combat path in protecting the revolutionary interests and construction efforts of our workers class and the other working people. The devotion, courage and heroism of the border guards, manifested in the protection of state borders, have become a specific expression of their political awareness and moral staunchness, their devotion to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the CPCZ.

The successes achieved in defending the state borders are all the result of the consistent implementation of Leninist principles on the structure and activities of bodies for the protection of state borders in a socialist state, in the everyday activities of commanders, chiefs, political bodies, party and youth union organizations. They are a concrete expression of endeavors to deepen our party's leading role under the conditions of service in the border guard and protection of state borders; of the consolidation of collaboration with the national security corps, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the people's militia; of the development of close cooperation with the territorial party and state bodies and the local population; and of the implementation of the international principle. We assure you that in these endeavors you enjoy the full support of the CPCZ, the state bodies and the working people of our socialist fatherland.

The exacting tasks for you from the line adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress demand from all commanders and political bodies and party and youth organizations a high degree of political and working activity and initiative. Communsit principle-mindedness, exactingness and adherence to party discipline, based on a high moral-political state [stav] and enhanced through skillful use of the latest knowledge in science and technology remain a significant condition for raising quality and efficiency in the protection of state borders and in communist education under the conditions of service in border guard and protection of state borders. Support and develop every effort aimed at strengthening and implementing these goals!

Continue to prove by concrete deeds your devotion to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, the CPCZ and the working people of our socialist fatherland. By intensifying all your activity, strive to fulfill the tasks emanating from the security and military policy of our party and socialist state.

Strengthen your all-round preparedness and readiness to fulfill the combat tasks of protecting the state borders. Enhance your moral-political and combat qualities and the skill of border guards. Comprehensively deepen your socialist patriotism, proletarian and socialist internationalism and hatred for the class enemy. Consolidate cohesion with the national security corps, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the people's militia, the territorial party and state bodies and the local population. Consolidate international relations with the security corps and armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, particularly with the glorious Soviet border guards.

Work so as to maintain the level of fulfilling the significant international task--protecting our state borders--in accordance with the demands of the times. Herein lies your concrete contribution to implementing the line adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, and to the magnificent program of building the advanced socialist society in our fatherland.

The festive speech was delivered by CSSR Minister of Interior Jaromir Obzina. Among other things, he stressed that during the three decades of serving the socialist fatherland, the border guards had won the appreciation of the CPCZ and the respect of our citizens.

Representatives of the border guard and protection of state borders then received the Order of the Red Banner, awarded to the border guards by CSSR President Gustav Husak on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the law on the protection of state borders. The best members of units and formations of the border guard and of the department of the protection of state borders also received state and ministerial decorations.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES LITOMYSL RALLY ON PEACE, SOCIALISM

AU0112040 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[CTK-ZR-signed report: "Decoration for the City of Litomysl: Comrade Jan Fojtik Presented the Order of Labor"]

[Excerpts] Litomysl, 26 Jun (CTK)--The Order of Labor, awarded to Litomysl by the CSSR president for successes in the political, public and cultural life of the city under socialism, was presented this Friday to Stanislav Sagac, chairman of the city's national committee, by CPCZ Secretary Jan Fojtik.

The presentation ceremony was held at a festive session of party and state bodies, National Front organizations and the citizens of the city on the occasion of the 1,000th anniversary of the first historical mention of Litomysl in Kosma's Chronicle; of the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment; and of the opening of the 23d annual National Opera Festival "Smetana's Litomysl 1981."

Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; Frantisek Tesar, leading secretary of the CPSZ's East Bohemia regional committee; and other guests were also present.

Comrade J. Fojtik stressed that the socialist system creates historically unique conditions for the people's spiritual development on an unprecedented scale. Only the socialist revolution, eliminating man's exploitation by man, opens the path for a real upsurge of culture.

However, today in particular we should be twice as aware, he said, how every underrating of ideological work, every pragmatism and apoliticalism, which are usually manifested in underrating the significance of culture and the spiritual world-outlook and moral influence on man, are harmful and dangerous.

In the part of his speech devoted to the international situation, the CPCZ Central Committee secretary said that the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world unmasks the goals of imperialism and calls upon everybody to whom peace is dear to join forces against the threat of a thermonuclear war. The appeal reconfirms that the ensurance of peace was, is and will remain the highest aim of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. It is also our position. Socialism and peace are inseparable. Socialism represents culture, life in creative work for man's welfare, for his happiness. Man needs peace most. This interest is identical with the interest of the overwhelming majority of mankind, of peoples of all continents.

The destructive nuclear war with which the present bosses of imperialism are cynically flirting would mean a return to the darkest barbarism.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN MEETS FISCHER, ENDS VISIT

LD092104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN)--Oskar Fischer and Hun Sen, foreign ministers of the GDR and Kampuchea respectively, ended their official negotiations on relevant problems of bilateral relations as well as on international questions today.

Oskar Fischer hosted a dinner in honor of his Kampuchean guest which was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and other personages.

Oskar Fischer emphasized in his toast that the GDR is pleased and satisfied to note how relations between the two countries are prospering and how the friendship is proving itself day after day. He underlined that the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, and Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean Council of State, are being successfully fulfilled.

Hun Sen paid tribute to the Solidarity aid and support for the Kampuchean people by the party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic. His official visit to the GDR and the cordial meeting with Erich Honecker confirmed this once again. The solidarity of the GDR and the other socialist countries has enabled Kampuchea to proceed on the path laid out by the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea.

The two sides underlined the good bases which exist for close collaboration in the struggle for peace and international security. The appeal by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the parliaments and peoples of the world has pointed the way toward political and military detente, the development of mutually beneficial international cooperation and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and consolidated peace in the world.

Assessing the causes of the tensions in Southeast Asia, it was noted that the same aggressive imperialist forces aggravating the situation in Europe, are also fanning tensions in Southeast Asia. These forces have found active allies in Beijing. Oskar Fischer and Hun Sen said that a so-called conference on Kampuchea could only complicate the situation since it would disregard Kampuchea's sovereignty and would represent interference in its internal affairs. The way toward normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and creating a zone of peace in that region is via a constructive dialogue between the states of Indochina and ASEAN.

Oskar Fischer affirmed the GDR's support for the striving of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos for a peaceful life with their neighbors, for the constructive proposals put forth recently at the conference of foreign ministers of Indochina in Phnom Penh. Foreign Minister Hun Sen invited Oskar Fischer to pay an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

The Kampuchean foreign minister received a cordial send-off today by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

SED SECRETARY AXEN MEETS WITH PFLP'S HABASH

LD092106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN)--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by its general secretary, Dr George Habash, which is now visiting the GDR.

The two sides agreed that the confrontation course pursued by the United States and its NATO allies which aims at attaining military superiority by means of the arms race has brought about a dangerous aggravation of the international situation. Also contributing to this has been the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East where Israel, with U.S. support, has carried out continuous acts of aggression against the Arab states.

The two sides stressed their conviction that the conflict in the Middle East can be solved only when the Israelis leave the occupied Arab territories and when the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to a national independent st[illegible] on their territory and the right to return to their homeland, are safeguarded.

George Habash expressed the certainty that this struggle in alliance with all progressive forces in the world, especially with the USSR and the community of socialist states, will end in success.

Hermann Axen affirmed the inviolable solidarity of the GDR with the Palestinian people as well as with all Arab peoples waging a just fight against imperialism and reaction. He stressed the significance of the new proposals made at the 26th CPSU Congress which aim at solving the Middle East conflict.

VERNER RECEIVED IN MONGOLIA BY GOMBOJAB, JAGBARAL

LD091022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0430 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (ADN)--A GDR party and government delegation, led by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Ulaanbaatar on Thursday morning to attend festivities for the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The delegation was welcomed cordially at Buyant Ucha Airport by Damdingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo [title as received] and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, and Nyamyn Jabaral, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee [title as received], and other dignitaries.

Received by Tsedenbal

LD091016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0715 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (ADN)--Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, today received the GDR party and government delegation led by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

During the extremely friendly meeting, Paul Verner conveyed to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal greetings and good wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. the greetings were cordially reciprocated. He expressed the GDR party's and government's high esteem for the great achievements and successes of the Mongolian people, led by its Marxist-Leninist party.

POLAND: SEJM COMMISSION REJECTS ECONOMIC PROPOSAL

LD090044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A Polish parliamentary commission has rejected a government proposal to modify this year's economic plan. According to an opinion by the Commission for Domestic Trade, Small Scale Production and Services, the proposal for modifying the plan is superficial, and if it were to be implemented, then inflation would further increase during the second half of the year. The draft provides for an increase of more than 26 percent in the population's income, however it is counting on a decrease of 8 percent in the supply of goods.

The Sejm commission also said that according to the bill, 75 percent of demands for basic foodstuffs could be satisfied but there is not one type of goods in which supplies would cover demands.

More on Supply Problems

AU061352 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jul 81 p 3

[MTI Report: "Fruit Supplies Have Improved in Poland; The Gasoline and Cigarette Shortage Is Not Slackening"]

[Text] There is a considerable gasoline shortage in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship in the southern part of Poland, which hampers domestic tourist traffic. Although, as in the Warsaw Voivodship, the system has been introduced here whereby cars with number plates ending with even numbers can tank up on even dates and those ending with uneven numbers on uneven dates, this measure has failed to produce the desired results. While the measure has proven effective in the Warsaw and several other voivodships, cars continue to wait an average 5 hours at petrol stations in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship. There is a particularly great shortage of high-octane gasoline. In addition to the local people, this is a great problem for Polish motorists going abroad: Prior to crossing the Polish-Czechoslovak border, sometimes they have to wait a full day at the gasoline pumps.

The shortage of cigarettes, which has been continuing for weeks, is not slackening, and, because of it, following the Gdansk and Szczecin Voivodships, cigarettes will be sold, as of Wednesday, on coupons in the Torun Voivodship as well.

As of 1 July, the price of newspapers has been raised 10 percent. Instead of the previous Z1, they cost Z2 [figures as published]. The combined Saturday-Sunday issues of newspapers cost Z3. To a somewhat lesser extent, also the price of weeklies will be raised.

Contrary to the shortages, it is a favorable manifestation that vegetable supplies have considerably improved recently and also fruit requirements are being satisfied better than previously.

KADAR MEETS WITH SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

LD091330 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jul (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary-general of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, currently staying in Hungary, in Budapest on Thursday.

In the course of the meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on current international issues, with a special attention to the situation in the Middle East, and the two parties' relations. Janos Kadar ensured of the support of the HSWP and the Hungarian people in the fight of the Syrian Arab Republic against imperialist attempts for interference and the Israeli aggression and for a just settlement in the Middle East.

The meeting was attended by Sami Atary, member of the national leadership of the party and head of the organizational office, Ahmad Kabalan, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of County Damascus, Saddik Saddikni, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic in Budapest, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the foreign affairs department at the CC.

More on Meetings

JN100722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest--Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, received yesterday morning Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general and his party delegation. The Syrian ambassador in Budapest attended the meeting.

Comrade al-Ahmar conveyed the regards of President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the republic, to Comrade Janos Kadar and his best wishes for his happiness and the friendly Hungarian people's progress and prosperity. Comrade al-Ahmar also conveyed to Comrade Kadar an oral message on the current situation and developments in the Arab region.

Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed the steadfast and principled Syrian stand on the events in the Middle East, a stand adopted in confrontation of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes to impose capitulatory solutions on the Arab nation and liquidate the Palestinian issue through the treasonous Camp David Accords. Comrade al-Ahmar thanked Comrade Kadar for the stand adopted by the Hungarian party and government in support of Syria and the Arabs, affirming that Syria will continue to confront the imperialist schemes in the region and the Zionist aggression while being confident of achieving victory and depending on the Arab masses and the support of the friends from the socialist bloc states, particularly the friendly Soviet Union.

Comrade Kadar affirmed Hungary's firm and consistent stand in support of the struggle being waged by Syria and the Arab nation. He praised Syria's steadfastness in the face of the imperialist and Zionist plots to impose hegemony over the region. He also requested Comrade al-Ahmar to convey his regards to Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and his best wishes for his health and the Syrian people's progress and prosperity.

Comrade Kadar reiterated his country's conviction that there can be no just and lasting settlement of the Middle East issue without the return of the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to return and to establish their own state on their national soil. He affirmed that his country's stands on major issues are identical to Syria's stands, adding that this shows that the two friendly parties and states are struggling to achieve common goals.

Discussion dealt with the strong ties of friendship linking the two parties and countries. The most important current international issues of common concern were reviewed, particularly the Middle East issue and the imperialist schemes in the region.

Last night, Comrade al-Ahmar held a press conference attended by correspondents of world news agencies and representatives of the Hungarian radio, television and press. He discussed the situation and various developments in the region and our stand on these developments. He also answered reporters' questions on this issue.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 9 JUL

LD091938 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jul (MTI)--Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Budapest on Thursday for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. At the Ferihegy Airport Hun Sen was welcomed by Frigyes Puja. The Kampuchean ambassador to Budapest, Khuon Ran, was also present.

RADIO REPORTS ALBANIAN AGITATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

LD100022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Albanian nationalists are becoming active in the (?northern) part of Macedonia, after Kosovo. According to a report by the TANJUG press agency, in the Macedonian city of Tetovo, leaflets appeared which call on people of Albanian nationality to rebel stating that the Albanians have been stripped of their rights in Yugoslavia. The graveness of the situation is indicated by the fact that the civil defense groups were alerted during the night. At a meeting of the city's leaders, a resolution was adopted on the elimination of hostile activities, reports the Yugoslav news agency.

CUBAN DEFENSE ORGANIZATION ENDS VISIT WITH MHSZ

LD092116 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jul (MTI)--A delegation of the Cuban defense organization (SEPMI) headed by Brigadier General William Rodriguez Galvez visited Hungary from July 1 to 9. The fraternal delegation of the Hungarian defence organization (MHSZ) studied the activities of MHSZ's organs and clubs. [sentence as received] The visitors were received by Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, secretary of state in the Hungarian Defence Ministry.

The Cuban SEPMI delegation left Budapest on Thursday.

PRESS REPORTS ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD092050 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jul (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in session on Thursday. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, briefed the government about the 35th CMEA session. The Council of Ministers approved the report and requested the competent state agencies to take the necessary measures for implementation of the recommendations approved there.

On the basis of the stand of the economic commission, the government approved the work program stipulating the tasks concerning improvement of quality testing. The program calls for better correspondence between price and quality control, for close scrutiny of the pricing of a given quality of goods. It is necessary to bring more coercive measures against the violators of delivery agreements, the producers of poor quality or faulty products. Improvement of the quality of the consumer goods and other products meant for export, as well as further development of the structural and legal system of the protection of consumer rights were described as priority tasks.

The government called on the ministers and heads of organs within nationwide authority concerned to examine the possibilities of realization of the proposals made by MP's at the June session of Parliament and to report the findings to the speaker of Parliament and the MP's who made the proposals.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH SWEDEN--The Hungarian-Swedish mixed committee for cooperation held a meeting in Budapest from 23 to 25 June. The committee dealt in particular with conditions for cooperation between small and medium enterprises and their export interests. The delegations agreed that it would be useful to draw these enterprises more intensively into Hungarian-Swedish economic cooperation. "A protocol recording the results of the talks was signed by Otto Herkner, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Eric Pettersson, director general of the Swedish Industrial Council." [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 26 Jun 81 p 5 AU]

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM BEGINS 10 JULY

LD100947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] At 1100 the 12th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee began. The deliberations are being chaired by first secretary of the Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania.

On the agenda are matters connected with the preparation of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress, an examination of a report on the activity of the commission set up at the 10th Central Committee Plenum to assess the course to date, to accelerate work on the question of the personal responsibility of PZPR members in managerial posts and to present the appropriate proposals on this matter to the party Central Committee.

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF PZPR CONGRESS REPORTED

LD092052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] As you already know, ladies and gentlemen, the PZPR Central Committee is to meet in Warsaw tomorrow.

The television program schedule for the coming week has been submitted to the newspapers, including transmissions from the congress. So we know already that the opening of the congress will be carried live on 14 July at noon. On the ensuing days it is planned to introduce a "Congress Studio" four times daily, in addition to the three editions of the television news and a longer news bulletin at 1800.

RAKOWSKI MEETS WITH LODZ PZPR CONGRESS DELEGATES

Food, Socialism Problems Cited

LD091744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress from Lodz Voivodship met with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the Lodz committee. He was asked many questions on various issues. In his speech Mieczyslaw Rakowski warned against treating the ninth congress as a panacea for all our ills. Dealing with questions concerning one of our society's most painful problems, the food situation, Mieczyslaw Rakowski stated that the government is distributing all that it has at its disposal. It is a myth, the deputy premier said, that the government is storing food in anticipation of some special situation.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski went on to say that the party should continue to keep an open mind regarding all those forces which want to implement socialism along with it; but it must retain its own personality and individuality. Openness does not mean allowing a situation to come about in which a movement of very different opinions would become possible in the party.

Today's meeting was one of a number of precongress discussion forums for Lodz delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

Strike Raises Political Tension

LD100034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] A meeting of delegates from Lodz Voivodship to the ninth party congress with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has been held at the headquarters of the Lodz party committee. The progress to date of the precongress discussion in the Lodz party organization was presented by the first secretary of the Lodz party committee, Tadeusz Czechowicz, who stated that among the most important issues was the defining of the role and the place of the party in the ongoing changes.

Deputy Premier Rakowski was asked several questions during the meeting.

Answering these questions the deputy premier stated that the meeting contributed many valuable remarks which he would try to utilize in his work.

Speaking about the months-long discussion preceding the congress, Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that its results would depend on the active participation of all party members in the implementation of its resolutions and on the good work of the entire society. The time has come for the party, which had focused its attention mainly on internal issues in the past few months, to start external activity.

Next Deputy Premier Rakowski spoke on the present political situation in our country and stated that strikes just before the congress complicate the situation and create new political tension. What is the purpose of it? Who is anxious to create a situation of insecurity precisely in this period? It can not be excluded, the deputy premier said, that the advisors of NSZZ Solidarity want to persuade us that they are not a union anymore but a political party. Or maybe they want another confrontation? We, the party, the country as a whole, need a policy of cooperation and peace, said Deputy Premier Rakowski.

NOWY SACZ, KROSNO, OPOLE HOLD PRECONGRESS MEETINGS

LD092126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 09 Jul 81

[Text] Plenary sessions of party voivodship committees were held today in Nowy Sacz, Krosno and Opole. The precongress discussions were summarized at all three of the sessions and the attitudes of the voivodship party organizations' congress delegates on, among other things, the party program and statute, were discussed.

The Nowy Sacz Voivodship team of delegates to the congress, while accepting the programmatic assumptions of the highest forum of the PZPR, drew attention to the need to make many of the theses more specific with regard to issues in the economy, education, science and culture. The need to enrich the congress documents by adding a profound analysis of the condition of the party and the state was stressed. During the plenum of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship committee, delegates were authorized to voice an attitude at the congress regarding the socioeconomic questions of essential importance for the voivodship, placing them in the context of their overall national significance. The Nowy Sacz delegates to the congress also want to present their views on the subject of the specific nature of [word indistinct] agriculture and the possibilities of utilizing traditions in the development of small-scale production. In the work of the problem teams they wish to touch on cultural matters linked as closely as possible with the rich regional traditions.

At the Opole plenum it was stressed that the electoral campaign had occurred amidst great public interest. Many new young people have become part of the authoritative bodies, but a considerable number of experienced activists fell during the elections. All in all 1,723 motions and propositions had been presented to the voivodship precongress team, and the delegates to the congress acquainted themselves with these. Many of the proposals repeat others. Among the 190 proposals sent in to the Congress Commission, 70 were taken into account in full in the precongress documents published so far. Seventy were rejected, but the delegates to the congress recognized that some of them ought to be taken into account and will present them at the congress.

During the Krosno plenum more than 20 speakers made speeches presenting (?in the name of) the voivodship delegates teams the main political, economic and social problems of the Sub-Carpathian region as well as theses for discussion in the problem teams at the congress.

A great deal of attention was devoted to matters relating to the activation of the Sub-Carpathian oil and gas extraction industry, to the utilization of raw materials resources, to the development of the Beiszczady region and to the exploitation of potential opportunities in farming.

In Lublin the new members of the voivodship committee along with first secretary Waldyslaw Kruk, today met with the first secretaries and party aktivs of the towns, parishes and largest industrial enterprises in the voivodship. The leadership of the voivodship committee presented the program of the voivodship echelon during the period leading up to and during the congress.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES KRAKOW PARTY CONGRESS DELEGATES

AU100721 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the Krakow meeting between Krakow congress delegates and representatives of 500 largest party organizations in Krakow Voivodship--date not given]

[Text] On the eve of the ninth congress, Mr Rakowski said, we must find out what our people want from the party, what they regard as feasible and desirable and with what they will never agree. In my view, most Polish people know that the fate of their country is linked to socialism. Although they are justified in holding it against the party that the policy of its leading levels has brought about the most severe if not the first crisis in the postwar period, not many of them think of changing our system. The party can restore the weakened capital of trust only by being candid, by expanding its political base, by cooperating with other patriotic forces and by radically transforming the structures of power. Our people believe that better and more effective socialism is possible. They want it to become effective in action and economically efficient as soon as possible. They respect the general ideological and geopolitical laws, but they will never agree to a return to the old formula of government. That is what I think, M. Rakowski said. The party must be realistic in evaluating the state of social moods and must not succumb to self-deception, which is so easily induced by optimistic reports. At the same time, the party must make an effective impact on social moods. It must reconcile at times contradictory and at times mutually exclusive expectations. The Constitution has assigned to it such a leading position and responsibility.

The party has emerged stronger, though not unanimous, from the precongress campaign. If we agree at the congress on the "road ahead," we will be able to convince the remaining sections of our people that there is no reasonable alternative to the program we propose. New partners have appeared in our country's political areas: It is necessary for them to believe that they are also a valuable element of the social organism for the party. We must not defend our own exclusiveness, because it turns against us and has nothing in common with Leninism.

Discussing the existence of Solidarity, M. Rakowski stressed that in every mass movement there are politics for whom a mass trade union organization is by far not enough and who would like to turn it into a political movement and cross swords with the party. Like other unions or parties, Solidarity makes the party used to a situation in which the leading role has to be played in a different way than previously. In the old days we thought it was all smooth sailing, and that is why we paid such a terribly high political price for it. The idea of understanding and dialogue has gained unquestioned support, and we doubt that anyone would speak against dialogue at the congress. Solidarity and the church have also declared themselves for dialogue. However, there are people who approve of understanding and compromise in theory only and sabotage them in practice, submitting unfeasible demands and trying to discredit the partner, instead of respecting him.

Both sides have enemies of understanding and renewal that arise from various political positions. Some want to take us back to where there is no return, and others want to plunge us into a chasm.

Solidarity extremists twist the arms of anyone who is at odds with them on some issue, because they are not interested in reason but in maintaining a state of tension, in preparing another arena of confrontation and in exerting pressure on those in power. Their vocabulary is very limited: "We demand today" and, if not, "we will use all available means." Such extremism is an enemy of renewal. Its carriers do not want any accord. A similar enemy of dialogue are some people in the party itself who, afraid of openly opposing renewal, have begun to wage a dirty campaign in just as gross a manner as their spiritual kin on the other side of the line. They have resorted to the tested arguments in keeping with which the entire blame should be laid at the doors of the revisionists, opportunists, anti-Marxists, cosmopolites, Zionists and so on. These people have nothing but socialism on their lips, but if you read into their documents (such as the Katowice Party Forum's declaration) you will find out that renewal is a catastrophe, that the working people have gained nothing by it, and that our country is faced by a revisionist coup.... In their view the Krakow creative and restless scientific community is among the leading elements that are taking Poland to destruction.

The ultras have consolidated by establishing the "Grunwald" organization and have received support from the RZECZYWISTOSC [Reality] weekly. I am convinced that what they want is power. They have no proposals to make and have no program except for one word: No. Like the Solidarity extremists, they say "all or nothing at all."

Defining the principles on which the enduring and unshakable edifice of the republic is to rest, M. Rakowski listed as the first principle the observance of realism in evaluating our country's domestic and international situation. The party was without that realism before the Sixth Central Committee Plenum, and some comrades are still without it to this day. The second principle is the ability to understand that there is no alternative to the policy of national concord and to perseveringly building alliances. The third principle is that Poland must be wholly governed by the rule of law, which is the stuff that cements and welds the main forces of national concord. The fourth principle is the ability to find the correct ratio between the time and the energy we devote to squaring accounts and to drawing up a new program.

The congress, M. Rakowski, said, should honestly evaluate not only the distant past, but also our policy in the past year--what was our success and what was not. Let them who maintain that it was possible "to wade through water without getting wet feet" show how it can be done.

The ninth congress is an extraordinary congress also because its delegates have been elected in an unprecedented democratic manner. These delegates will not vote for a team fixed and programmed in advance. They will vote for people and their program. That is why the voting will be a political act and a declaration for or against the line of concord for the good of socialist renewal, for or against the Leninist, democratic relations in the party.

LE MATIN COMMENTS ON WARSAW PZPR CONFERENCE

PM091011 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Jul 81 p 10

[C. Wolicki dispatch: "Moscow No Longer Fears Upheaval in Polish Party"]

[Text] Warsaw--As has occurred almost everywhere else in the country, the regional communist party conference held in Warsaw a few days ago saw complete victory go to the "apparatus" in the face of opposition which was certainly very active but was completely disoriented. The torturous path of the leadership's centrist policy had largely contributed to the oppositionists' defeat in the north, where they were faced with a very active minority of delegates who were party officials and who leaned toward bureaucratic centralism. The advocates of change clearly no longer knew whether the tough words used by the PZPR leadership since the 11th Central Committee Plenum were the price--acceptable after all--to be paid for the renewal, or whether they signaled the start of a policy reversal aimed at regaining control.

Faced with these dissidents paralyzed by uncertainty, the hardliners succeeded not only in having their candidates elected but, in the wake of that, even in defeating the most active spokesmen for renewal.

A few days before this regional assembly, Wojcik, Editor-in-Chief of the daily ZYCIE WARZSAWY, who for several weeks had been the target of slanderous statements distributed by Grunwald, the ultra-hardline organization, died of a heart attack Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists and leader of the oppositionists, was possibly referring to his friend's death when he told the conference that ill-health (he has also suffered several heart attacks) prevented him from engaging in excessively heated arguments.

In a dignified speech--completely suppressed by censorship the next day--he warned that "the election of some comrades without regard to their worth would be condemned by society, which would see it as the result of pressures exerted by our friends." Bratkowski also warned the delegates against the temptation to regress because, he explained, if it became necessary in the near future to form a government of national union to save the country, "the party would be likely to be merely an insignificant partner in it."

His warnings were in vain: The mob turned on Bratkowski, apparently with Mr Kania's blessing. Siwak, a candidate member of the Central Committee, reread from the platform the passage from a critical report written 2 years ago at the Association of Polish Journalists chairman's initiative in which the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] dissidents' merits were stressed. He then shouted: "And now, Bratkowski, tell us your real name!" This reprimand smacks of anti-Semitism and struck everybody as a charge against Bratkowski's alleged "Zionism."

Scarcely were the Warsaw party conference's results known that the consequences could be seen. Solidarity's regional congress followed it, and not a single party member was chosen among the 65 delegates elected at the trade union regional council meeting. Then, in the following days, the first resignations from the PZPR were recorded.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS DIFFERING STANCES ON RENEWAL

LD100918 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 10 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jul (PAP)--There is considerable confusion concerning interpretation of the essence of "renewal" in Poland, says in TRYBUNA LUDU Dr Norbert Michta, rector of the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PUWP Central Committee.

The author goes on: "The KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organization with Kuron and Michnik in the lead, having penetrated various Solidarity links seeks to dismantle the structure of state power under slogans of 'renewal'. Others, members of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), without beating about the bush, call for abolition of the socialist system in Poland."

"Unfortunately, also in the Polish United Workers' Party different viewpoints concerning the problem of renewal have come to the fore," goes on the author. "Small, bigger and large groups have emerged in the party spreading the slogan of renewal tinged with revisionist and right-wing opportunist approach."

"Certain advocates of so conceived renewal representing scientific, journalistic, student and other milieus have taken to spreading by the word of mouth and in writing views of social (?solidarism) next to syndicalist theories, and recommending tactics of constant compromises and concessions in the name of peculiarly conceived 'peace'."

"Particularly dangerous are attempts seeking to push the Polish United Workers' Party on the social-democratic track, to narrow its role to the ideological-educational sphere only, undermining the principle of democratic centralism in favour of horizontal structures and opposing the established principles governing election of candidates for party authorities and delegates to the 9th congress."

"Among the advocates of such views expressed in public are Z. Iwanow, expelled from the PUWP, and Dr. W. Lamentowicz. Others, staying more or less in the shadow, have directed activities designed in fact to create new directing centres in the party."

"Thus, it appears that views concerning 'renewal' differ widely in the society and the party as well. The wide spectrum of these views begins with the concept formulated at the 6th and defined in more detail at the 11th PUWP CC Plenum, supported by the allied parties and organizations, as well as patriotic forces of reason and order, acting of course from different inspiration in terms of world outlook and social motivation. In includes attempts at transforming the PUWP into a social democratic party with the country's socio-political system resembling the model of a bourgeois-democratic republic tinged with syndicalism, ending with openly counter-revolutionary strivings calculated at abolishing the people's power, severing Poland from the bloc of socialist states and binding her with the capitalist system."

PROGRAM OF WARSAW 'GENERATIONS' FORUM REPORTED

AU091001 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3-5 Jul 81 p 9

[Unattributed report: "'Generations' Forum"]

[Text] As we already reported, the "Generations" Forum was set up in Warsaw on 25 June 1981. According to the forum's council, the purpose of the forum is to join the discussion before the ninth party congress and then to formulate views on how the congress resolutions should be implemented. The discussion's ideological platform is recognition of the aims and values of the socialist system built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The forum includes party members--former and present activists of the youth movement--and whoever accepts the forum's aims and ideological platform. The forum operates in accordance with the party statutes and the principles of party life. At their first meeting forum members discussed and adopted materials entitled "Our Position," whose summary we print below. Dr Jozef Kowtun, an old youth leader and the present chairman of the main administration of the trade union of the establishment for further professional training, has been appointed chairman of the forum's council.

[The "Generations" Forum] is a voice in the discussion before the ninth party congress. Our views and convictions, as well as our decision to bind ourselves to the party and its ideology and aims, were born of activities in the youth movement.

We take the view that Poland's favorable fortunes are indissolubly linked to socialism--a system whose purpose is a society of social justice.

The awareness that the situation is dramatic--that national and state existence is threatened--has been the direct reason for this collective statement. The weakness of the party revealed against that background, the absence of unity in its leadership and the absence of a political program for struggling for socialism--a program that could become a rallying point for the party masses and forces of progress--make it necessary to raise our voice.

I. The Sociopolitical Situation in the Country and the Party

1. The state of the Polish economy is dramatic. Disorganization of the market and inflation, which has reached 30 percent, are results of chaos, decaying production and constantly dropping productivity. The results are catastrophic.

The poor are becoming poorer and the rich continue to get rich out of proportion to their true contribution to work. At the same time, the poverty and want of people old and alone are increasing. The lot of large families and young married couples is becoming increasingly hard.

Our international position is deteriorating. This is rooted in the fear that the excessively prolonged lack of political stability in Poland will negatively affect the order and calm in Europe and the world.

The fact that the country has been brought to the brink of catastrophe and that our national and state existence is being threatened is a result of the errors of the policy followed in the seventies and of the present domestic struggle unleashed by the opposition groups that are seeking to change our system.

2. The success of their offensive is the fact that the oppositionists and their political ideas and action programs have penetrated the great social movements that came into being as a result of the workers' protest.

The chief aims and political programmatic lines of the opposition are:

--Maximally weakening the party and its authority, disrupting the party and winning over a section of the party intelligentsia;

--Accusing the party of causing the crisis, of developing a hopeless state of the economy and of being unable to overcome the country's catastrophic situation;

--Setting up a mass party under social democratic slogans as an offspring of Solidarity (such an initiative has already been launched: the nuclei of the so-called Polish labor party are being set up within Solidarity echelons);

--Reaching an understanding with the rightwing faction, brought to the surface after the party's disruption, and with the appropriate wings of the [other] political parties; trying to set up a social democratic-Christian democratic-agrarian political front under the slogan of the national unity government; and

--relaying to the allies proposals to guarantee the fulfillment of all allied pledges in exchange for tolerating the power takeover by a noncommunist political formation and the change in the socioeconomic relations made under the pretext of repairing the economy.

3. The implementation of the 11th Central Committee Plenum resolution is giving rise to concern. The correct thesis that it is necessary to overcome the crisis by our own efforts and to counter the attempts to demolish socialism and to annihilate the party is not accompanied by a political program that would help rally the entire party around those aims and that would accurately respond to society's sentiments, needs and expectations.

That is because it is possible to overcome the country's crisis by our own efforts, by peaceful means and through an effective defense of the foundations of socialism if the party is supported by a decisive majority of society, above all by the workers class.

The course of the precongress campaign in the party is also giving rise to concern over the fascination with formal and procedural issues, the lack of honest programmatic discussions and the facts of arbitrarily applying the principles of elections to the interests of the groups struggling for power. The system of cadre policy is still being maintained in that people support each other, and cliques, coteries and pressure groups come into being. The entire destructive technology [technologia] of that system is also being applied by the opposition wherever it has gained influence in trade unionism.

II. Overcoming the Crisis--Searching for the Party Program

I. Only on the basis of socialism is it possible to overcome the country's economy, social and political crisis. That results from the fact that the principle of social justice, people's power and the socialized ownership of production means satisfying the workers class, and this is proven by the analysis of the reasons for the workers protest last August.

2. Our party must formulate a program of struggle for genuine implementation of just those values. It should clearly determine which features of social life threaten the bases of our system and which ideas proclaimed by the opposition are alien to the essence of socialist values. It must clearly define its position on the issues of renewal: What kind of processes it wants to lead and what initiatives it will combat because they conflict with the aims of socialism.

3. The party must sense and understand the state of society--its fears and expectations --in order to respond to them in its program. Sensing society's true needs and ability to distinguish them from external, secondary manifestations and from the results of the opposition's propaganda activities is a condition for effectiveness of the program of the party and for its ability to lead.

The task of the program is to pose clear and feasible aims society can understand--to give an answer to the question "What the party will fight for on behalf of its people?" Ensuring that the best cadres are appointed to devise and implement the necessary solutions, safeguarding the principle of social consultations and controlling the implementation of tasks--these are other commitments of the party that plays a leading role.

Accepting the aforementioned theses makes it possible to attempt a diagnosis of society's expectations.

1. The basic feature of the state of Polish society now is a sense of threatened social security and above all:

--threatened life and limb;

--threatened basic living conditions; and

--threatened stability of the future and social opportunities of children and youths.

The party's sociopolitical program must be a program for struggle against those threats and its basic aims should be restoring a sense of social security, which is an inalienable feature of the socialist system, if it is correctly implemented.

The desideratum of struggle against threats to life concerns the implementation of the just principles--adopted by the party--of solving social problems and tensions. Eliminating a sense of threat to life involves ensuring good order and guaranteeing the state's security through strengthening the alliances with the socialist community countries and through countering all the forces that threaten these alliances and that want to undermine the friendship and the community of aims of our peoples and states.

The struggle against threats to the living conditions, health and a stable future is a priority need of social aims. It involves increasing the social consumption fund, the care of the poor and the cuts in the incomes of the rich. Overcoming the economic crisis will require sacrifices and retrenchment. The party should be honest in telling that to society and should at the same time struggle to ensure that those burdens are just--in proportion to the material situation of individual citizens.

2. The long functioning of the system of propaganda lies has been responsible for society's mistrust of official declarations and, at the same time, uncritical trust in whatever is proclaimed outside the system of power. This shows that there is a social demand for moral authority and a natural demand for truth.

That is why the party program should always be a program of struggle for truth--above all, for the truth within the party's own ranks, for honest information, and for honesty in words and deeds vis-a-vis society. it should also be a struggle for truth in all the fields of social life and against new forms of lies used by the opposition within movements, social organizations and some mass media.

3. The need for democracy is now an especially strongly articulated social need. This is because of the autocratic methods of government in the seventies, because of the liquidation of forms of people's power and because the opposition is using the demand for democracy as a vehicle for enforcing the bourgeois concepts of freedom. The party must launch a struggle for democratization of our social life and our party's life. That struggle should be waged while society is presented in an honest and clear manner with the following proposition: There are no restrictions on freedom in socialism, but freedom ends where it violates the principle of social justice and creates conditions for exploitation and where it undermines the state's security. He who agrees to socialism as a ruling system must be aware of these restrictions.

4. The need to act is also a crucial social need. People are aware of the progressive crisis and are ready to respond with extraordinary militancy, but under three conditions: 1) that the appointed tasks will be specific and will concern the fields that are truly crucial for solving the crisis; 2) that those tasks will be appointed by the people who give rise to no mistrust as to the forms in which human effort will be used; and 3) that that effort will not be wasted and that results will be tangible.

That is why the party must launch a struggle for society's militancy. It must involve posing specific social tasks addressed to everyone, especially to the young generation, in the three most endangered fields: coal mining, energy and food. However, before such tasks are tackled, all those, without exception, who have pushed the country into a crisis and deprived the party of social trust, must be brought to political, legal and moral justice.

We know that defending socialism in Poland and solving our problems by ourselves will be possible when the majority of our society--above all the workers class--back the party and its political program and when the party masses back the party leadership and the congress, which will present that program. There is simply no other way.

--We appeal to the party leadership to use our evaluations and proposals in the congress materials and to present them to the congress;

--We appeal to the congress delegates to become acquainted with our position, and, if it is consistent with their conviction and views and if it satisfies their will and the will of their electorate to fight for socialism, to present our position at the congress as their own;

--We appeal to party organizations to consider our proposals and to back them by their own attitudes; and

--We appeal to representatives of the youth movement in People's Poland to support and develop our position and to help create the socialist program for renewal--a program for defending socialism and its values--in the name of the common ideals and aims that have fostered our views and attitudes.

GRUNWALD PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION CONGRESS RESULTS

AU091343 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jul 81 p 5

[PAP report: "The Congress of the 'Grunwald' Patriotic Confederation"]

[Text] The congress of the "Grunwald" Patriotic Association was held in Olsztyn on 4-5 July. According to the information received by PAP from the congress press bureau, a 96-strong Supreme Council was elected with the following Presidium: Bohdan Poreba--chairman; Prof Roman Moraczewski, Wladyslaw Trylinski, Kazimierz Kretowicz, Stanislaw Stemolewski--vice chairmen; Zenon Lobacz--secretary; Jan Plazinski--member. Zdzislaw Ciesiolkiewicz was elected chairman of the 31-member National Board; Docent Ignacy Lakomiec and Ignacy Kimszal were elected vice chairmen; Kazimierz Cwojdan was elected general secretary; Roman Dudzinski and Dr Janusz Krzyczynski were elected secretaries; and Jerzy Widawski was elected treasurer.

The congress heard a report drawn up by the initiative group and the national organizating committee and a programmatic report read by chairman Bohdan Poreba. The song "Rota" was adopted as the federation's hymn.

It was decided that the second part of the congress will be held on 1 August--the anniversary of the Warsaw uprising.

CONTROVERSY NOTED OVER BYDGOSZCZ STRIKE

Disagreement With Solidarity

LD091616 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] A 2-hour warning strike took place today in the Voivodship Transportation Enterprise [WPK] in Bydgoszcz. Solidarity members are demanding the removal of the director, but party and youth organizations and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions do not share that view, saying that the accusations levelled against the director have not been reliably proven. The executive of the PZPR municipal committee in Bydgoszcz has also taken a stand on the conflict between the director and Solidarity saying that the accusations against the director should be examined by all organizations active in the enterprise. So, at a time when there is great discussion on the need for social calm, the sides in the conflict at the WPK cannot come to an agreement.

Workforces Condemn Strike

LD091938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] As previously announced, urban transportation workers in Bydgoszcz Voivodship held a warning strike today between 1000 and 1200. After the strike the Bydgoszcz Voivodship transporation enterprise received a dozen or so Telex messages from the workforces of several of the largest enterprises in the voivodship which condemned this form of protest action by the urban transportation workers. The messages expressed the conviction that conflicts of this kind should be resolved by means of negotiations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LOT AIRLINE STRIKE

Warsaw Airport During Strike

LD091159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Telephone report by (Tadeusz Snuk) from Warsaw's Okecie Airport]

[Excerpts] From 0800 to 1200 today a strike was staged by the personnel of Poland's airline LOT. Up to 0700 today, the transportation minister's decision was awaited at LOT, and at 0700, the limit after which it would have been hard to call off the strike, it was declared that the previously announced strike would take place between 0800 and 1200. Domestic lines did not fly during that period; but of the foreign lines, one plane of a Swiss carrier on its way from Moscow to Zurich [word indistinct] came through Warsaw, that is to say, it landed and took off. The passengers' clearance in Warsaw had to be handled by the Swissair employees themselves. Clearance includes loading of baggage [words indistinct]. At 1100 a Yugoslav plane from Dubrovnik and Belgrade landed and now at 1200 four incoming flights are expected: Interflug from Berlin; LOT from New York; Lufthansa from Frankfurt and Aeroflot from Moscow. Thus from 1200 Polish airports will again be throbbing with life.

New LOT Director Named

LD092044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Speech by Transportation Minister Mieczyslaw Zajfryd to a Workers' Self-government Conference of LOT airline personnel on 9 July in Warsaw--recorded]

[Excerpt] In these circumstances [in which the government and the LOT workforce could not agree on any of the candidates for the post of director general of LOT] and against the backdrop of the general sociopolitical conditions in the country, which we know are very tense for various reasons, the Ministry of Transportation could no longer tolerate the situation which had arisen. After all, what is at stake is the efficient work of the enterprise to which hundreds of thousands of people entrust their lives. And this is why the ministry decided to name one of the candidates to be director general of LOT--and incidentally the KSR [Workers' Self-Government Conference] representatives have met this man and know him, not only from direct talks but also from personnel data. He is assistant prof and pilot Dr Brig Gen Jozef Kowalski who has for many years been director of the Air Force college in Deblin. The graduates of this college are quite numerous in the ranks of your airline. I would like to present today the nomination decree to General Kowalski. I would like him to achieve successes as quickly as possible in integrating the workforce and in normalizing relations in the enterprise in order that it might operate in a way in which the public requires. I hope that the workforce integrates itself on its own and that cooperation among the trade union organizations, the party organization and the leadership of the enterprise be the best possible. On behalf of the leadership of the ministry, I declare to the comrade director general and to all of you that you will be given the utmost assistance in carrying out all--or at least the great bulk of--the tasks which you have set yourselves. All the best to you, comrade director.

WALESA EXPRESSES OPPOSITION TO STRIKES AS PROTEST

LD092152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP], met today with the inhabitants of Gdynia. After a short speech he answered questions, stating, among other things, that the fruits of the negotiations between unionists and the government comprise about (?640) agreements.

At present, the most urgent matter is to tidy them up and implement them. Touching on the problem of strikes, Lech Walesa stated that he is fundamentally opposed to them as a form of protest. He suggested that there be uninterrupted work during the proclaimed strike actions. He stated that he is opposed to undermining the status of the authorities which ought to be (?stable) in the interest of all.

Replying to questions relating to the increasing shortage of goods in the shops, he ascribed these shortcoming to the inefficiency of distribution and denied rumors about the hoarding of foodstuffs by the authorities. Lech Walesa recognized that the basis for overcoming the crisis lies in the public maintaining an attitude of solidarity and unity of action which makes it possible to avoid various provocations. In Lech Walesa's opinion, the Social Self-Defense Committee has no influence on Solidarity. He stated that in his union activity he will base himself on the opinions of the rank and file of working people and not on the opinion of activists in which he does not fully believe.

SOLIDARITY REJECTS RUMORS OF OFFICIALS STORING FOOD

LD092042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The Solidarity working group responsible for food matters has directed an appeal to all members of the union in the matter of the country's food situation.

We read, among other things, in the appeal that there are no premises which confirm rumors to the effect that the authorities are storing up food reserves. A particularly difficult situation in the sphere of food supplies to the public will be felt during the whole of the present quarter. The Solidarity working group is critical about decisions which introduce local extensions in the rationing of certain goods, for instance, cigarettes and coffee.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY'S POSITIONS

LD091608 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 9 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (PAP)--The Solidarity electoral campaign revealed internal disputes, unhealthy rivalry and narrow interests. One may even say that in struggling for posts some activists abandoned democratic principles", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Army paper observed today. The PUWP is recovering while Solidarity appears to have been infected with a disease which can unfortunately turn into a process that is very dangerous for the country. Concern is aroused by the fact that "idols" holding extreme views become popular and that accounts have not been squared with political adventurers who have not understood to the present day that it is not only the government that was responsible for the Bydgoszcz conflict.

"Opposition to Lech Walesa is clearly emerging. Mr. Modzelewski will go to all length to slander 'the king and his entourage'. It is not the PUWP but Solidarity that is (?suspected) of delaying the 'renewal'. This can be testified to by the latter's attitude to draft laws and trade unions, the state enterprise and self-management of the factory crews and on censorship. It turns out that it is easier to discuss the past than to join in taking steps to shape the country's future and still easier to accuse without assuming responsibility. But it is common sense that must prevail over rancour and embitterment", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

SOLIDARITY ATTITUDE ON FACTORY MANAGEMENT VIEWED

LD092154 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (PAP)--The convergence of dates is hardly accidental, reported today the TRYBUNA LUDU party daily in an article headlined "Distinctness or Negation."

The paper wrote that at the time when the earlier published draft laws on a state enterprise and self-management were widely discussed by the society, when the Sejm committees debated on their shape, in the talks with the government Committee for Trade Unions Affairs the Solidarity National Coordinating Committee questioned putting the drafts to the Sejm to be reviewed already now, stating that because of the press of other duties Solidarity "did not have time to discuss them."

Meanwhile, at the end of June a meeting of representatives of the so-called Solidarity "network" of leading Polish enterprises was held. This forum adopted a number of documents, including one on the so-called social enterprises, which is some equivalent of the two government draft laws. Such enterprises would be managed by bodies of employees' self-government. In order to dispel any doubts, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, the documents state:

"Self-Government may be only set up at the initiative and with support of Solidarity since it affiliates the majority of our personnels. Any other initiatives to establish such self-governments will be either deprived of the strength to force their way through or be in danger of being manipulated by the state authorities against Solidarity."

"Thus, we have an answer ready. A social enterprise is a Solidarity enterprise. It is no longer a bargaining platform for discussions on the future shape of economy. It is making of itself a sole, infallible 'rectifier' [words indistinct] Poland. Everything others may suggest is either a manipulation or activity aimed against Solidarity," continued TRYBUNA LUDU.

"An appeal addressed by a meeting of the 'network' to all Interfactory Founding Committees and Solidarity regional chapters reads that 'it becomes ever more obvious that the government does not intend to carry out the economic reform'. In the context of the facts such a statement can only be treated as an insinuation," said the party paper.

On the same day ZYCIE WARSZAWY took a different view of the issue. It wrote that, to start with, the draft presented by the "network" has a clear advantage over the other draft laws. The draft of the "network", above all, does not separate the law on a state-owned enterprise from the one on self-management. It rightly constitutes one coherent activity since one cannot separate the independence of enterprises from the institutions of self-government.

The "network" draft does not settle the matter, reported ZYCIE WARSZAWY, but it is the best starting point for further discussions and, what is interesting, it is a more mature document from the legal and economic point of view, without empty words and motions.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS KPN LEADERS REARRESTED

NC091455 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (AFP)--The Polish Supreme Court today ordered three leaders of the dissident Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) back to jail, overturning an earlier lower court ruling at the prosecutor's request, an authoritative source said here.

The three are KPN President Leszek Moczulski, 50, Romuald Szeremietiew, 35, and Tadeusz Stanski, 32. A fourth accused, Tadeusz Jandziszak, 38, was allowed to remain free "for health reasons."

The four had been released provisionally on June 5 pending the outcome of their trial, which opened on June 15 and was adjourned today until July 23.

They are accused of activities directed against the basic interest of Poland and face a possible maximum sentence of five years in prison.

Today, the prosecutor charged that the accused had used their release to "resume their illegal activities."

They were in jail for between about six and eight and one half months awaiting trial, and were among seven originally arrested. Three were earlier released.

The arrests prompted the independent trade union Solidarity to form a Committee in Defence of Prisoners of Conscience.

Prosecutor General's Statement

LD091900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] PAP has received the following statement from the spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office.

The Supreme Court today considered a complaint by the Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor against a ruling of the Warsaw Voivodship Court turning down the request for the provisional rearrest of the accused leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN].

The Supreme Court ordered the provisional arrest of the accused Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew and Tadeusz Stanski. Among the reasons for its decision, the Supreme Court pointed out that the decision to lift the provisional arrest of the accused was based on the conviction that they would not undertake the illegal activities with which they had been charged in the indictment.

The communique of the Prosecutor General's Office states next that it has been found that despite these expectations, the accused continued their activity. The Supreme Court also stressed that the behavior of the accused after their arrest was lifted showed manifest contempt of all binding norms and principles of behavior. The court later states, among its reasons, the fact that the circumstances newly created by the accused increased the degree of social danger resulting from their acts.

As for the accused Romuald Szeremetiew, the Supreme Court also took under consideration the fact that he violated the formalities of the surveillance by the Citizens' Militia, which were applied to him instead of provisional arrest.

As for the accused Jandziszak, the Supreme Court confirmed the surveillance by Citizens' Militia, taking into account his state of health, but made the reservation that if the accused continues his activity despite his state of health, the question of a possible change of preventive measure could be reconsidered.

KPN Dissidents Back in Jail

NC101148 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 10 Jul (AFP)--Three members of the dissident Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN), including its President Leszek Moczulski, were back in prison today after the Supreme Court withdrew their bail, the Committee for the Defence of Prisoners of Conscience reported.

The three, who were released on bail by a Warsaw court on June 4, were said to have been continuing political activities.

The KPN trial is the first political hearing since the emergence of the Polish free trade union movement last August.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ARTICLE CITED ON HOSTILE ELEMENTS

LD040942 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Jul 81

["The Struggle Against Opponents of Socialism--a Condition of Renewal"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (PAP)--An overwhelming majority of our people support socialist renewal, approve the achievements of true socialism on Polish soil, and want a return to its high ideals. Socialism has strengthened its positions in the minds of the working class and all working people. An attempt to destroy the socialist system of values in Poland is equivalent to throwing the Polish people into an abyss from which there is no way out, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The opponents of socialism are striving for a different kind of renewal, making use of our difficulties, and moving with stealth and by peaceful means, from one stage of creeping counterrevolution to the next, to overthrow the people's power, and to destroy socialism in our country. So there is a close link between socialist renewal and the struggle with opponents of socialism. The effectiveness of this struggle, the isolation of these people who dream of seizing power from the working class, is the prime condition of success for this process of renewal.

The opponents of the socialist state, especially KSS-KOR and the Confederation for an Independent Poland, who deny the leading role of the party, at times use slogans which satisfy public aspirations. These are slogans taken from our party program. and arising from the aims of socialism. However, they are not always consistently and completely carried out. For this reason, in their extensive arsenal of public demagogy, all those people who aim to eliminate socialism in Poland regard these slogans as a tactical maneuver aimed at acquiring the appropriate public base and winning the trust of the working people and popularity, so that at the next stage they can brandish strategic goals which have nothing in common with the interests of the working class.

Our struggle cannot, however, be confined just to specific people like Moczulski, Kuron, and Michnik, the newspaper continues. That is not enough. The words "opponents of socialism," "creeping counterrevolution" cover specific things and programs which should be exposed and countered with tough polemics. Their game should be revealed. All the hypocrisy aimed at winning the trust of workers, students and peasants should be exposed. We must struggle against their views and methods, which they want to secure in the consciousness of people. Many young people on the streets of Warsaw have recently been wearing various badges and emblems on which the initial letters of the words "creeping counterrevolution," "antisocialist elements" and "opponents of socialism" are to be seen. The leaders of KSS-KOR have participated in the illegal design and manufacture of these badges and emblems. This is not the product of youthful fantasy or mischief-making. This is one of the subtle methods of the struggle against socialism and the party. It is a very graphic symbol. This is precisely how they are undermining the validity of socialism and the party and scorning our assessments, the political struggle that is taking place, and the threats to socialism.

(?They are trying to convince our people that this is not true, that there are opponents of socialism in our country), and furthermore that these opponents should be sought not outside the party, but precisely within its ranks, since those who are responsible for the economic and politicial crisis are the greatest antisocialists. That is hypocrisy, but it is also a cunning way of setting a section of the people against the party and the people's power. Such activity and method of struggle can and must only be described as subversive, since it conceals the real intentions of the organizers.

This, as it happens, is not the only example of how the enemies of socialism in Poland, supported by their patrons in the Western NATO countries, are using certain symbols in an attempt to wrest the working people from their allegiance to socialism, the newspaper stresses.

GRABSKI CHAIRS 8 JULY AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD091052 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 8 Jul (PAP)--On 8 July at the PZPR Central Committee, there was a national conference of the party economic aktiv on agricultural machine building, electronic engineering, chemical and metallurgical industry, small-scale production, technical supply to agriculture, and rural trading organizations. There was a discussion of measures to overcome and eliminate obstacles to the growth in production of tractors, agricultural machines and implements, as well as spare parts essential for improving utilization of technical equipment in agriculture.

The conference, in which 25 delegates to the ninth congress took part, was held under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary.

Opening the meeting, T. Grabski said that in 6 days' time the Ninth PZPR Congress would be starting its work. Problems of food production and questions on the countryside and help to agriculture were the main directions of discussions and decisions of the conference. Agriculture and food play a special role in overcoming the crisis. The basic aims and tasks of agrarian policy, directed at creating favorable conditions for productive activization of agriculture, were determined in the joint directives of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the United Peasant Party's main committee on the matter of key agricultural problems. Proposals contained in the programmatic theses for the congress were directed at accelerating the development of agriculture and food. Measures to accelerate the growth of agricultural output were given specific attention in the government program for overcoming the economic crisis. There was a rise in procurement prices, which encouraged the farmers to step up production. In order for the price rise to yield the expected results, it is essential to fulfill the basic condition of increasing supplies of machines and equipment and other industrial means of production. [passage indistinct]

REPORT OUTLINES 1971-1980 AGRICULTURAL ERRORS

LD091056 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 9 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU reports on the main theses of the new revised version of the government report on the state of the economy. Excerpts:

In the 1971-1980 decade the total of some 61 million tons of grain and fodder was purchased for foreign currency, which amounted to one-third of what was harvested at home--186 million tons. About one-third of Poland's current debt in dollar-zone countries (8,500 million dollars) was drawn for the supply of grain fodder. For years now, the level of meat production has been maintained largely at the expense of a worsening negative balance of payments in Poland's foreign trade. The reason [words indistinct] developed animal raising.

In consequence of the agrarian policy pursued at that time, a huge part of private farms started to buy meat in shops instead of producing it. Now we are all affected by the consequences.

(?As) the production capacities of private farmers were ignored, immense means were allocated to the building of (?state)-owned animal breeding farms. The cost of meat production at those farms was high, which resulted in the necessity to step up imports of fodder.

Due to such (?crude) errors in the (?agrarian) policy, the huge investment outlays allocated in the years 1971-1980 to the development of socialized farms (over 500,000 million, whereas 580,800 million zlotys were allocated to all of agriculture, 500,500 million to fuels and power (?industry) 240,500 million to the chemical industry), did not bring the expected results.

"Despite a big increment in advanced production potential, the economy's export capacity did not undergo any major change in the last decade," the report says.

Some of the causes underlying the present profound economic crisis are related to a deformation of the system of managing the economy, according to the document.

The most important of those deformations was the practice of single-handed decision making, even when major strategic decisions were concerned, (?albeit) there were (?instances) of joint action, wider consultations and consideration of expert opinion.

JARUZELSKI APPOINTS PULP WORKS CONSTRUCTION GROUP

LD101008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] With reference to the blunt press criticism concerning the ever greater delays in the construction of the pulp and paper works in Kwidzyn, a fundamental investment in this industry, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski has set up a watchdog [kontrolny] group to examine the situation on the spot and to draw the appropriate conclusions.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON MISUSE OF INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

LD091605 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul--TRYBUNA LUDU said today that at present already 24 percent of Poland's industrial potential lies idle and the figures might grow by the next 10 percent in the second half of 1981 and in the first quarter [words indistinct]. These data come from Stanislaw Albinowski's article, the last one in a series of his publications dealing with the ways of getting out of the crisis.

Albinowski believes that such a state of affairs is caused mainly by a relative shortage of the intermediate and raw materials. Assuming that it is impossible to change either the industry's structure or the currently used production processes from day to day, Albinowski postulates immediate actions consisting chiefly in [word indistinct] waste and making the most effective use of raw materials at disposal, discussing in detail variants of actions in mining and power industry, and in the industry using scarce raw materials. His conclusions:

"The crisis can be overcome only by making better use of what we have. This is an intensive strategy, and its initiation and later consistent implementation require changes in the way of thinking especially as regards those who manage the economy. The best possible allocation of material assets and the manpower volume and their effective use require breaking with the old quantity-oriented patterns. The maximalization of national income with given expenditures should be adopted as the supreme criterion.

"The current problem consists in subordinating administrative methods to the principles and requirements of the new economic system which aims to start permanent efficiency promoting mechanisms," said Albinowski in conclusion.

SEJM COMMISSION NOTES FOREIGN MINISTRY PERFORMANCE

LD091924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs today examined a report on the implementation of that part of the state budget for this year which affects the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Deputy Edmund Meclewski, who read a report on these problems on behalf of the commission, stressed that the ministry fully rose to the occasion during a difficult period, particularly in the second half of last year. Our foreign policy counteracted the negative implications of Poland's domestic situation for her external interests. It contributed to creating a political atmosphere in relations with foreign partners which retained their confidence and gained a favorable attitude and economic aid from them, thus accelerating efforts to resolve the crisis. It was and still is an important task to spread throughout the world the true picture of the events in Poland, to restore the good name of our country. Efforts are being made to ensure that the information and propaganda material supplied to our centers gives up-to-date, objective and honest information about the events in our country.

During the discussion at today's session of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs, it admitted that the significance we attach to contacts with emigre Poles does not fully correspond to the needs and possibilities. The earning of money overseas by Polish citizens was also discussed. According to information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, approximately 100,000 people are going abroad this year for this purpose. It was stressed in the discussion that there is a need to change the passport and consular regulations, because these people should leave and return to Poland legally. It was decided to set up a special subcommission on this matter. At the end of the deliberations, the commission passed the report, expressing recognition for the activities of the Polish Foreign Service.

More on Sejm Commission Review

LD092235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs today examined a report on the implementation of the part of the state budget which affected the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Many deputies made a critical assessment of certain members of the Polish diplomatic service. Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk stated that [words indistinct] at the next party congress that the level of many diplomatic posts had fallen drastically. In practice it has been tolerated when people were sent for ambassadors' posts who did not know any foreign language. The deputy added that one cannot allow an institution such as the diplomatic service to be covered with the rubbish of the history of People's Poland. It was proposed that candidates to the post of ambassador before final nominations, should meet members of the Sejm commissions and present their intentions [word indistinct] in diplomatic (?work). The draft of an appropriate bill in this matter will be directed to the Sejm Presidium.

NEW PRIMATE ASSUMES GNIEZNO, WARSAW ARCHDIOCESES

LD092136 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (PAP)--Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp, Gniezno and Warsaw metropolitan archbishop, took over the Gniezno Archdiocese and to the post of primate of Poland today when he presented the Holy See's document containing his nomination to Gniezno metropolitan archbishop at a session of the cathedral chapter in Gniezno, the primate's secretariat said.

The primate submitted a similar nomination at a session of the cathedral chapter in Warsaw, today, thus taking over the Warsaw Diocese.

In a short statement for Polish TV today Primate Jozef Glemp stressed his trust in God and people and in their help in the fulfillment of the task of the church.

The primate said that church-state relations are developing well owing to mutual respect and the principle of every man's respect for his fellow man. He spoke about the role of the church stressing the principle of fighting the evil with the good. I believe I shall never depart from those grand programmes that we received from the late Primate Wyszynski and that we continue to receive from the pope, Primate Glemp said.

Primate Renews Call for Calm

LD101332 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] [No dateline received] On 9 July the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, assumed his canonic rule in his archdioceses of Gniezno and Warsaw. In an interview for ZYCIE WARZAWY he stated that the call for calm which always resounded during the life of Primate Wyszynski remains perpetually relevant. I know--he said--that there may be forces opposed to renewal which give way only under compulsion. One has to get through to these people and convince them that obstinacy in the face of renewal is dictated by individual ambition.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE Comments

LD081150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 8 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] SLOWO POWSZECHNE says that Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski himself trained his successor for us. Archbishop Jozef Glemp maintained close contacts with the late primate for many years. This guarantees the continuity of the great ideas and of the pastoral programs of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski and authorizes the new primate to embark on most responsible tasks not only in the church but in our homeland.

From holy Warmia comes to the throne of Polish primates a bishop, who is the son of a Wielkopolska insurgent and a man who experienced in his childhood slave work for the German occupier. He has a passion for history, a sphere particularly dear to him. He said recently, referring to history, that it revealed to him in all clarity and fullness the roots of the ties between the church and the nation, ties which are of great significance not merely in history but which are permanently open for many years to come [sentence as heard]. According to him, the most important matters are those which are directly linked to the existence of the nation and the church.

New Primate's Tasks

LD080920 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 8 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul (PAP)--In a commentary entitled "Welcoming Poland's Primate", ZYCIE WARSZAWY said, among other things:

"The legacy which Cardinal Wyszynski left to Poland and the Polish church amounts to a clear-cut widely known programme accepted on the Vistula and the Tiber alike.

Thus the cardinal's successor--Poland's new primate--is taking the helm of a ship which has her course already set.

"Embarking on his task, the new primate is not only equipped with the unambiguous papal decision and a position arising from the church's role and place in our country, but he also enjoys the sincere and warm approval of the state which, especially by the practice of the recent period, has demonstrated its will to maintain a dialogue and cooperation with the church, for the good of Poland's supreme interests."

WARSAW SUMMARIZES SOVIET FUEL DELIVERIES

LD071838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] There are nearly 11,700 tons of Soviet gasoline and other fuels delivered to us by the Soviet Union awaiting distribution at the Zurawica-Medyka railroad transloading depot. The supplies of Soviet fuel have been increasing for some weeks now by about 1,000 tons per day, and amount currently to about 2,600-3,000 tons per 24-hour period.

NEED SEEN FOR GREATER COOPERATION WITH CEMA STATES

LD091714 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Report on article by Stefan Zielicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI--title of article and date of newspaper not given]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (PAP)--The difficult position in which our homeland finds itself, in part because it has made itself dependent in past years on the capitalist market with the usurious credit conditions, requires that we devote more importance to close cooperation with the other member-states of CEMA. Many of them, particularly the USSR, taking into account the difficulties being experienced by Poland, are creating the opportunity for us to procure additional raw materials, agricultural produce and other marketable goods, and are giving us considerable aid in credits, even though Poland has not fully carried out the pledges it has made to its partners.

The author especially emphasizes the significance of the gratis aid and the timely dispatch of Soviet supplies to Poland. He also stressed the importance of the close cooperation in the framework of the CEMA and the firm support it provides. This creates favorable conditions for the extrication of the Polish national economy from a crisis situation.

The spheres of the national economy to which we are today giving priority, including the development of production for market needs and for export, will be able to fulfill their tasks only within the framework of socialist economic integration. Consequently, the expansion of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the CEMA member-countries is of vital importance today for the [word indistinct] state, more so than ever before.

This cooperation, the author of the article further writes, will become the indisputable basis for the socioeconomic policy of Poland. After all, we belong to the socialist system, even though some people do not like this at all. This system is also the guarantee of our national independence. Friendship and cooperation with our socialist partners in the CEMA has always been and continues to be the basis for the peaceful development of our people's homeland and the only chance for a favorable future for the Polish people, S. Zielicz writes in conclusion.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ADVANTAGES OF CEMA MEMBERSHIP

AU070834 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun 81 p 2

[PAP report: "The 35th CEMA Session Begins in Sofia on 7 July--Poland's Cooperation With CEMA"]

[Text] The 35th session of CEMA will begin in Sofia on 2 July. PAP journalist Henryk Borucinski spoke to Alfred Siennicki, head of the team for economic cooperation with foreign countries, attached to the Planning Commission, about the economic advantages stemming from Poland's membership in CEMA.

Here are some questions and answers:

[Question] What has been the CEMA countries' reaction to our economic difficulties?

[Answer] CEMA countries have made it possible for us to buy additional raw materials, farm produce and food and have given us considerable credit assistance. All that is an important factor in easing Poland's tense economic situation.

It should be stressed that production specialization and cooperation as well as scientific-technical cooperation can greatly increase social production [produkoja spoleczna] and boost trade, thus helping better meet the country's needs.

[Question] Does Polish industry take advantage of the opportunities offered by specialization and cooperation?

[Answer] To a very small extent, unfortunately. In view of the need to modify the targets of the 1981-85 plan so as to cut investment expenditure and to introduce new priorities, it is difficult to clearly define Poland's share in implementing the plans for production specialization and cooperation in the eighties.

We should realize, however, that we are unable to assign major funds to developing new production capacities. Measures have been taken to exploit the industrial potential we have created in the past few years to meet the needs of other countries. Those measures include inter alia the necessary modernization work and the suitable adjustment of production policies.

[Question] How should we take advantage of our CEMA membership in order to accelerate the process of overcoming our crisis?

[Answer] It is necessary to take resolute action to expand our long-standing cooperation based on a system of contracts and accords, including accords with direct producers and buyers. That cooperation should ensure for us stabilized supplies of fuels, raw and other materials, market goods and farm equipment and, just as important, should start in this country--with the help of our present production potential--large-scale profitable production of the goods in demand in the East and West.

We have already started joint work to better utilize our production potential with the help of the supplies of raw and other materials from the countries concerned and the goods produced under cooperation schemes. We are also examining the possibility of CEMA countries participating in continuing investment projects and in using the machines and equipment bought by us.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES GDR'S WEISS FOR TALKS

LD082050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Poland. The possibilities of bringing economic cooperation between the two countries still closer together were discussed. The merits of undertaking cooperation to the benefit of both sides in exploting spare production capacities in Poland on the basis of supplies of materials from the GDR were pointed out. Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak took part in the talk.

Polish Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak and GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss, who is the chairman of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Poland and the GDR, conducted talks in Warsaw today. They discussed current issues pertaining to economic cooperation between the two countries. Tasks in this sphere for economic ministries, industrial amalgamations and foreign trade bodies of Poland and the GDR were outlined.

OLSZOWSKI, NEY MARK MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD090127 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Mongolia is marking the day after tomorrow the 60th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution. A gala concert was held yesterday to mark this occasion at the Teatr Dramatyczny in Warsaw. It was organized by the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front. Representatives of the supreme party and state authorities attended including Stefan Olszowski, Roman Ney and Jozef Czyrek. Speeches were delivered by Roman Ney and Sandagiyan Sosr Obaram, the Mongolian ambassador to Poland.

CZYREK SPEECH AT AUDU RECEPTION REPORTED

AU071658 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 3 Jul 81 p 7

[PAP report on Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek's speech at the 2 July Warsaw reception for Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu]

[Text] J. Czyrek stressed that Prof Ishaya Audu's visit underlined not only the favorable Polish-Nigerian relations, but also the mutual affection between the Polish and Nigerian peoples. Mindful of their historical experiences, the Polish people have always supported the African peoples' rightful aspirations to progress, freedom and sovereign development. They welcomed independent Nigeria as an act of historical justice, and backed Nigeria's struggle to preserve its territorial unity and integrity.

The Nigerian people link their ambitious plans to expand industry, education, health protection and cultural heritage to the policy of nonalignment, cooperation and peaceful solutions to the conflict situations in Africa and throughout the world. This adds to Nigeria's authority and esteem in the world. We watch with satisfaction Nigeria's contribution to the construction of unity and favorable development of the African peoples within the OAU.

Speaking of Poland's situation, J. Czyrek said that the period before the ninth extraordinary congress is of decisive significance for the program for overcoming the present difficulties, for strengthening our state and for its socioeconomic consolidation. We are making efforts to that effect, he said, in the awareness of the historical truth that only a stable socialist Poland—an ally of the Soviet Union and a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--is an important factor in the peaceful order and cooperation of the European continent.

We know that there are forces in the West that count on destabilization in our country and seek to discredit the policy of detente and international cooperation, and to destabilize the situation in Europe. We resolutely counter such attempts.

J. Czyrek then said that Poland, the USSR and other socialist countries have been consistently for continuing and strengthening the policy of detente and for searching for solutions to international problems only by negotiations. We support the Soviet initiatives to break through the present impasse and to resume the Soviet-American dialogue, especially that on reductions in armaments. We strongly support the "appeal to the peoples and parliaments of the world", which was recently issued solemnly by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

All the people concerned for peace must be disturbed by the Middle East situation, especially following the unprecedented and brutal Israeli attack against Iraq. Our consistent position is that peace in the Middle East and the security of all countries there depend on a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, on withdrawing Israeli troops from all Arab territories and on ensuring for the Palestinian people, who are represented by the PLO, the right to determine their own fate and to set up their own state.

Our states are against the policy of racism, apartheid and aggression in the south of Africa, and oppose all attempts to install an undemocratic and nonrepresentative government in Namibia. SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], a genuine liberation movement that is fighting to liberate its fatherland, is the only legal representative of the Namibian people.

In conclusion, J. Czyrek expressed his pleasure with the favorable cooperation between Poland and Nigeria, a reliable base for which had been set up by mutual visits and contacts at various levels and by accords concluded. We are always interested in strengthening mutual advantageous Polish-Nigerian economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, which, we note with pleasure, is developing favorably. The second session of the Polish-Nigerian mixed commission, which held a meeting in Warsaw last spring, has played an important role in specifying our cooperation. We are especially pleased with the favorable cooperation in education and in cadre training. We have the highest opinion of the scientific reliability of the Nigerian students in Poland.

BRIEFS

GAS RATIONING IN BYDGOSZCZ--The Bydgoszcz voivoda has decided to restrict the sale of ethyl gasoline and gasoil at national gasoline stations. The decision defines quantities to be sold in accordance with engine capacity and sets out a system of odd-even rationing based on the automobile registration number. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 6 Jul 81 LD]

CIGARETTE RATIONING IN TARNOBRZEG--The Tarnobrzeg voivoda has decided, after consultations with trade unions, to introduce rationing of cigarettes in this voivodship beginning tomorrow. Bearers of the C-2 coupons card will receive 11 packs of cigarettes a month. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 6 Jul 81 LD]

CAN PRODUCTION HALTED--Due to a shortage of raw materials for the production of tins, the tin production department of the Szeczecin Gryf factory has ceased production. The bulk of the employees went on holiday. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 81 LD]

COAL SHORTAGES--The country waits for coal and Silesia waits for coal cars. The shortage of the latter has been lately disturbing the transport of coal to domestic clients and for export. This problem became particularly acute during the past few days. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 81 LD]

WORKING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ISSUES APPEAL FOR PEACE

AU291421 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 29 Jun 81

["Appeal for Peace Addressed by Congress of Working People's Councils to all Peoples"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jun (AGERPRES)--The Second Congress of Working People's Councils of the Socialist Republic of Romania, bringing together in Bucharest, on June 24-26, 1981 over 11,000 representatives of the working class, of the working people in industry, building, transport, goods circulation and finance, in order to debate and adopt the plan of socioeconomic development of the country in 1981-1985, setting out from the need and wish to provide safety to the people's peaceful, creative work and create conditions for every nation to be able to fully use its resources and energies for its own welfare and prosperity and their worry in connection with the tension in international life today, solemnly call on the working class, the advanced progressive forces all over the world, on all peoples to rally their efforts and collaborate ever more closely in defense of mankind's most precious asset--peace.

The sharpening of the economic crisis and of the contradictions between states and groups of states, the policy of consolidation and division of the spheres of influence, of strength and dictate, of interference in other states' internal affairs, have resulted in great tension in the international life, ever more seriously endangering the peoples' security, freedom and independence, the peace of the whole of mankind. At the same time, asserting itself ever more in the world arena is the peoples' struggle for a resolute end to be put to the old imperialist policy of inequality and oppression, for free and sovereign development in peace and security.

Starting from this most complex evolution of international life, our congress calls on all peoples to action for an end to be put to the worsening of the world situation, for the resumption and steady furtherance of the course toward detente, independence, and peace, for the entrenchment in the world of a climate of equality and mutual regard, of fruitful understanding and collaboration among nations.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, advanced at our congress a host of constructive proposals for removing the causes of worsening of the international situation, for the settlement of the fundamental problems facing mankind, for the building of a weaponless and warless world, for the lasting establishment of peace on our planet. Presenting these proposals, the president of our country most resolutely stressed from the high rostrum of the congress: "Peace, our very civilization depend on the peoples. We are fully confident that the peoples will know how to impose the peace and independence of all nations".

An urgent imperative of our days is the resolute struggle for the liquidation in the world, which envenom, the international atmosphere. Let us do everything possible for the disputed issues, the inter-state conflicts--no matter where--to be solved by peaceful means alone, by negotiations conducted in a spirit of understanding and mutual regard, by avoiding definitely the recourse to arms to military clashes which can only emplify the tension and inflict big damage and sufferings on the peoples.

Let us energetically campaign for the resolute banning in international life of the policy of force and threat with force, which had caused serious prejudices to all peoples.

Let us act for the observance, everywhere and under any circumstances, of the peoples' sacred right to build self-dependently their destinies, to develop freely and independently, free from any interference or immixture in their domestic affairs. Under the present circumstances the supreme premise of peace and detente is the firm promotion and observance, in the international life, in the relations among all states, of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat with force.

At our time the peoples' peace and security is worst threatened by the arms race, the accumulation in the world's arsenals of continuously improving destruction means.

The unprecedented augmentation of the arms spending bears ever heavier on the peoples and at the same time magnifies out of control the danger of conflagrations that can destroy the life of the entire human kind, the civilization built in millenia.

To the interest of peace and quiet of our planet we must resolutely oppose arming. Let us stand most energetically against the policy of arms race continuation, let us militate untiringly for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first of all.

Let us take united action to impose the passing, before it is too late, to concrete disarmament measures.

We, the participants in the largest democratic forum of the Romanian workers, in behalf of all the Romanian working people address the working class, all the peoples and governments, the world public opinion, the call to most energetic action for halting the increase of the military spending and for their reduction, at a first stage by at least 10 percent, for diminishing troops and armaments, under strict international control, for banning the military maneoeuvres and the demonstrations of force at the borders of other states, as well as for other measures meant to reestablish confidence among states, to do away with the danger of war. We believe that of special importance would be the achievement of an understanding regarding the creation of zones ranging between ten to twenty kms within each country, where no military troops and armaments other than those assigned to secure defence of the borders were deployed.

Let us militate and ask most resolutely for the cessation of siting and deployment of new nuclear rockets in Europe and the immediate passing to concrete negotiations to this end.

The interest of peace, of ensuring security and quiet to the peoples ask most imperiously for a passage from words, from statements of good intentions to facts, to concrete efficient measures of disarmament and military disengagement.

The peoples, the world public opinion must raise their voices louder in defending the fundamental right of the people, of all the nations--the right to live, to a free existence, the sacred right to peace.

Life, the entire course of international events shows that the peoples, the popular masses--the true forgers of history--must play a more important role and take firmer action for solving all the problems regarding the peace and progress of the human kind, strengthening continuously the solidarity and collaboration in the assertion of the policy of detente, national independence and peace.

Let us find just, lasting solutions to the problems confronting mankind, with the active, equal participation of all the peoples, of all the countries, irrespective of social system, size or economic and military power.

Let us act so that the United Nations Organization, the other international organizations should play a more active role in the democratization of international relations, in the rallied participation of all nations in the efforts made for observing the principles of international law, for promoting peace and collaboration among peoples.

Voicing the whole people's will and resolve, according to the entire internal and external policy of our party and state, we, the participants in the Second Congress of the Working People's Councils of Romania, assure the world peoples, the working class and the advanced forces everywhere that we shall spare no effort for the unflinching promotion of a policy of international peace and collaboration.

The Romanian people is firmly convinced that in the contemporary world there are powerful forces apt to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to ensure peace and that the essential is to strengthen their united struggle.

So let us rally our forces and collaborate most actively for entrenching all peoples' freedom and independence, each nation's security, collaboration and peace among states, for building a better and juster world in our planet.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ANGOLA MEETS IN LUANDA

AU091903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 9 Jul (AGERPRES)--The third session of the Joint Romanian-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Luanda. The session is chaired by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Jorge Paulo, minister of foreign relations, chairman for Angola of the commission.

The development stage of the Romanian-Angolan economic cooperation and commercial exchanges was examined. The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the steady strengthening of the friendship and militant solidarity between their parties and countries, at the progress made in the Romanian-Angolan economic relations materialized in the development and diversification of cooperation in production, of the mutually advantageous trade between the two countries, and expressed their countries' willingness to develop these relations still more in future.

Examined were also the proposals made by the two sides and the concrete measures to be taken for the intensification and deepening of collaboration, under the form of joint companies included, in mining, energetics, machine building, oil, agriculture, fishery, for the substantial growth of mutual deliveries of goods and services as well as for the improvement of the juridical framework of bilateral economic relations.

After the opening of the session, the Romanian and Angolan minister continued their talks, while the working groups met for negotiations and discussions on questions of cooperation and commercial exchanges.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS SWAPO'S NUJOMA

AU091934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 9 Jul (AGERPRES)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview in Luanda with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

The SWAPO president addressed warm greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the organization, of all SWAPO militants. He expressed deep gratitude to the RCP, to Romania, to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the political, diplomatic, material and moral support given to SWAPO's struggle against colonialism and racism, against any form of domination and oppression, for Namibia's independence.

During the interview, Sam Nujoma referred to SWAPO's activity for the attainment of the Namibian people's aspirations after liberty, for self-reliant development in an independent and unitary homeland.

Opinions were exchanged on the relations between the RCP and the SWAPO, on current international issues, the joint wish being expressed for the further strengthening of collaboration, to the Romanian and Namibian peoples' benefit, for the benefit of the cause of liberty and national independence, of peace and understanding in the world.

CUBAN TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS WITH BURTICA

FL091218 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Cuba's minister of foreign trade, Ricardo Cabrizas, has wound up a visit to Romania. While there he met with Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica to discuss various types of exchange between the two countries. Cabrizas also toured several industrial plants in and around the city of Brasov.

ARGENTINE POLITICAL LEADER LEAVES BUCHAREST

AJ081140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--Admiral Emilio Massera, leader of the Social Democracy Movement of Argentina, concluded the visit he paid to Romania leaving Bucharest on July 8.

At the Otopeni Airport the guest was seen off by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, by other officials.

Massera Statement

AU081932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--Admiral Eduardo Emilio Massera, leader of the Social Democracy Movement of Argentina, paid a visit to Romania over July 6-8 at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received the Argentinian guest in Neptun Resort on July 7.

In Bucharest, Admiral Massera had interviews with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and with Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense.

In a statement he made to an AGERPRES reporter before he left Romania, Admiral Massera said among other things: The interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu was interesting and very positive. I met President Ceausescu when he was in Buenos Aires in 1974 and then in Bucharest several years ago when I visited Romania. The interviews I had with him were cordial. We reviewed the international situation having many common viewpoints, facts which allowed us to identify the possibilities of developing the relations between Romania and Argentina. I am very pleased and I consider that my visit was very positive.

I think that the relations between Romania and Argentina developed favorably in the last 20 years not only from a political but also from an economic point of view. Due to their geographical location and political position there may be different opinions between Romania and Argentina but there are many standpoints on the fundamental principles of international law and international policy that coincide. First, our countries' position in the Nonaligned Movement that coincided on numerous questions. Next our stand on the principles of international law, which both Romania and Argentina defend, of sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of states--all this contributed to an ever better mutual understanding between Romania and Argentina.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN SCIENTIFIC PLAN--A plan of scientific cooperation between the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for the 1981-85 period was signed in Bucharest. [date not given] In line with the overall relations of friendship between the two countries, the plan of scientific cooperation envisages guidelines and topics in important areas of natural, technical and social sciences. The plan was signed by Professor George Ciucu, corresponding member and secretary of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Academician Bela Kopeczi, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The signing ceremony was attended by members of the Academy Presidium and other scientists, as well as Hungarian ambassador to Bucharest Sandor Rajnay and members of the embassy staff. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian p 4 18 Jun 81 AU]

DJURANOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT 9 JUL

LD092104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--Official talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, started in Belgrade this afternoon in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, also took part in the talks. Djuranovic and 'Arafat are reported to have carried out a very exhaustive exchange of views primarily on the situation in the Middle East and in the whole of the Gulf region, as well as on the state of broader international relations. Both sides expressed serious concern at the situation in this region, which is caused by several factors -- primarily by the general situation in the world, the halt in detente, exacerbated relations between the superpowers and superpower rivalry. Another major factor is the aggressive policy of Israel, which openly violates all international norms and attacks independent countries such as Lebanon. A third factor causing this state of affairs is the lack of unity among the Arab countries, which places the Palestinian people in a particularly difficult situation.

Yasir 'Arafat briefed Veselin Djuranovic on his efforts and those of the PLO to prevent the worst from happening -- and this in his words is the explosion of a broader conflict -- by pointing out the need to consolidate Arab unity. The Yugoslav side welcomed this. It is well known that our country holds the view that in the process of resolving the Middle East crisis the unity of Arab countries is of crucial significance for opposing the aggressive policy of Israel, which derives most benefit from the Arab lack of unity. Djuranovic and 'Arafat reaffirmed the identity of the two sides views on the just settlement of the Middle East crisis: Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and its recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state. Events have proven that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it was again stressed on this occasion.

During the meeting the two sides also talked about the efforts of a group of nonaligned countries and a group of Islamic countries and of Yasir 'Arafat personally to settle the conflict between Iraq and Iran. Yugoslavia supports this effort and is ready to continue to exert efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, because if the war does not stop as soon as possible the danger exists that it will grow into a larger-scale conflict. Speaking about bilateral relations, the two sides positively appraised the present practice by which 'Arafat and the highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders meet frequently. This contributes not only to the exchange of information, but also to better mutual understanding and the attainment of an even higher level of cooperation in the broader international field on issues on which the two sides have similar or identical goals and interests.

The talks were held in a very open manner and readiness was expressed to continue this practice. Veselin Djuranovic stressed the longstanding ties between Yugoslavia and the PLO and the importance of the role played by the PLO in this part of the world. He stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to extend support and aid to the PLO. Yasir 'Arafat expressed his warm gratitude.

Djuranovic, 'Arafat Toasts

LD092254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--The movement of Non-Alignment is aware of the enormous responsibilities it shoulders in the present highly unfavourable international conditions and is prepared to continue to act upon the authentic principles of non-alignment as an independent [word indistinct] global factor in favour of the maintenance of peace and security in the world and settlement of the acute world problems.

This statement was made by President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic at a dinner given there this evening in honour of his guest, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat. It is encouraging that other forces in the world, too, increasingly accept the goals of the non-aligned policy and reveal their readiness to strive for them, the Yugoslav premier pointed out.

He expressed grave concern over the fact that the limited detente has been halted while the arms race is continuing at a dizzying speed, and that attempts are being made to dictate roads of [words indistinct] to independent countries.

In sharply condemning the aggressive Israeli policy, Djuranovic called attention especially to the need for the United Nations to take the most energetic steps and put an end to it. In particular, he pointed out that solidarity among the Arab countries was one of the vital factors of successively countering the Israeli aggression and strengthening the independence and security of each Arab country, as well as bringing about the legitimate national rights of these countries. As far as the Iraqi-Iranian war conflict was concerned, he said a solution to it could only be reached by peaceful means upon the principles of the UN charter and the policy of non-alignment.

In responding to Djuranovic's toast, 'Arafat sounded a note of warning when he said that the world was passing through one of the most dangerous periods in modern history. For this reason, he said, it is essential--more than ever in the past--that the principles and policy of non-alignment are followed and abided by. 'Arafat said he was confident that the joint endeavours under the UN auspices and within the Movement of Non-Alignment are effective in limiting the explosive crises and preventing the spread of their dangers along the road towards the final settlement.

He said that the policy [word indistinct] by U.S. President Reagan of pushing the world to a brink of war, was a direct threat to mankind as a whole.

The Palestine Liberation Organization is proud of the important and influential role which Yugoslavia plays on the international scene, and especially, in the Movement of Non-Alignment and the World Organization, stated 'Arafat.

He said the influence and prestige enjoyed by Yugoslavia were a result of the principled policy and coherent combat course outlined by Tito. He praised Yugoslavia as a fighter against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and apartheid. The unshakeable stands of Yugoslavia provide a firm prop to the Palestinian people in its struggle against the Israeli aggression, amply supported by world imperialism and, especially, by the United States, concluded the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

ACTIVITIES OF USSR'S GENERAL YEPISHEV REPORTED

Culafic Receives Yepishev

LD091438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Secretary Dobroslav Culafic today received head of Chief Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy and Soviet Communist Party Central Committee member Aleksey Yepishev. Yepishev is heading a delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

In the talks it was noted that Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation are successfully developing along the lines of well-known jointly set principles and that there exist significant possibilities for their further promotion in mutual interest.

Dobroslav Culafic informed his Soviet guests about Yugoslavia's social development, particularly about the development of socialist self-management, economic stabilization policy and other topical tasks of the LCY at the internal level within the framwork of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Yepishev spoke about the activities on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress and certain economic questions.

Cuic-Yepishev Meeting

LD091728 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--The head of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, General of the Army Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, today had talks with the president of the League of Communists Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, Colonel-General Dane Cuic. General Yepishev is currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces.

Generals Yepishev and Cuic exchanged views and experiences on party and political activities in the two friendly countries' armed forces.

General Yepishev today laid flowers on the grave of Josip Broz Tito and paid homage to the architect of the Yugoslav revolution.

ZAGREB DAILY REBUTS ZERI I POPULLIT CONTENTIONS

LD092230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--Another scheming, petty-political claim has appeared in the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT which has "discovered" that "the two blocs have mobile military bases" in Yugoslavia.

In a commentary on the ZERI I POPULLIT article, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes that the Albanian propaganda machinery (?draws the) absurd conclusions from the cooperation customary among open countries all over the world.

"Naval fleets are bases just as all other military bases of the superpowers. The Yugoslavs have put on themselves a big label calling them a non-bloc country but it is a fact that they admit to their territorial waters and ports mobile bases, i.e. military bases, of these blocs", a fantastic conclusion of ZERI I POPULLIT [word indistinct].

Calls at Yugoslav ports are described by the Albanian Party of Labour organ as being made for "military purposes which directly jeopardize the security of the people living on the Adriatic Coast, in the whole of the Balkans and, to a considerable extent, in central Europe also".

This obsession with danger to the entire European Continent is listed by VJESNIK as another element in the arsenal of pretentiously clothed arrogance and violence about which a new version of Hans Christian Andersen's fairytale "The Emperor's New Robe" could be written. The only difference is that the imagination of the Albanian leaders is aggressive, writes VJESNIK.

The VJESNIK commentator stresses that the Albanian leadership handles bombs, does not conceal its outright expansionism and persistently engages in interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This "new robe" Tirana also displayed in 1948 when it claimed that Western bases had been set up throughout Yugoslavia and capitalism had been restored, the commentator recalls. That was the year when Yugoslavia said its resolute "no" to Stalinism and embarked upon its own road in developing socialism. The thing which really bothers Albania is the "big non-bloc label of Yugoslavia", the commentator stresses.

ZERI I POPULLIT is at loggerheads with logic when it claims that Yugoslav ports are "too narrow to accommodate the fleets of the two blocs at the same time", the commentator says. This claim is preceded by ZERI I POPULLIT's advocating the thesis that Yugoslavia indiscriminately (?admits) military bases of both blocs whose units are under the "command of the Yugoslav Army staff".

Noting that even the most aggressive propaganda robe cannot conceal nudity, VJESNIK writes that Albania is bothered by the fact that Yugoslavia draws its strength and reputation, as well as its commonality from its consistent non-bloc commitment. What bothers it are the firm, unshakeable foundations of Yugoslavia's commonality, concludes VJESNIK.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS SLOVENIA, TOURS PLANTS

AU091646 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] As part of its 3-day visit to our country, a Romanian delegation led by Deputy Premier Virgil Trofin has arrived in Slovenia. In Ljubljana, the delegation visited the Tito Litostroj factory which has successfully cooperated with its partners in Romania for a number of years. Members of the Romanian delegation will also visit the motor vehicle factory in Novo Mesto, while in the course of the day they will be received by Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council.

SOVIET, YUGOSLAV SCIENTISTS VIEW WORLD WAR II

AU071845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 81 p 9

[BORBA permanent correspondent Dusan Cukic report]

[Summary] Moscow, 17 Jun--"A 5-day meeting of Yugoslav and Soviet historians led by Dr. Mihailo Apostolski and Dr Aleksey Narochnitskiy was held in Volgograd.

"Scientists discussed the common struggle of the two countries against their common enemy--facism--in World War II. As we have learned in the ranks of our delegation and by having a look at the documents, the result of the discussion was that in future it will be possible with greater accuracy and with reliance on facts of the past to speak about certain details in the 1941-1945 period, facts which in the past could have been disputed for no real historic reason.

"After hearing 10 reports and an exhaustive debate, the meeting moved from Volgograd to Moscow. A protocol was signed yesterday noting, among other things, the success of the discussion and the need to expand and extend contacts between experts of the science of history, and stating--something that attracts special attention--the obligation of the two sides to publish in the Soviet Union and in Yugoslavia all reports and discussions in the form and volume as set forth in Volgograd.

The books will be published next year, while in 1983, our country will play host to a similar scientific meeting of experts of the two countries. Thus the importance was stressed which the SFRY and USSR, as active participants in the struggle against fascism, attach to determining historic facts and to the further development of successful relations in this field."

Academician Mihailo Apostolski said that our delegation frankly set forth our positions based on facts. He said that our views had been confirmed, and he expressed his conviction that similar meetings will be held in the future. The reports submitted by the Soviet colleagues and their statements made in the discussion praised the contribution which the Yugoslav peoples made in the struggle against the Hitlerites and their helpers.

Dr Pero Damjanovic and Dr Uros Kostic, who also participated in the Volgograd meeting, also stressed the success of the meeting. Proceeding from the first days of the war in Yugoslavia in April 1941, historians in Volgograd also dwelt on Hitler's "Barbarosa plan" and its postponement for a few months so that Yugoslavia could be punished for breaking its pact with Hitler's Germany before Hitler attacked the USSR.

"During the discussion in Volgograd, as Academician Apostolski says, there were also certain misunderstandings.

"For instance, when we discussed the 'Belgrade operation' a colleague from the Soviet Union insisted that the participation of the Bulgarians in this operation be discussed. I remember those events very well, Apostolski says, because I directly participated in all activities and talks with General (Biryuzov) and was in the Bulgarian headquarters. In Volgograd, we now merely requested that the nature of and reasons for the participation of our neighbors in the closing battles be explained. The nature of this participation and its reasons, Apostolski says, are well known to children. At any rate, it was a good thing that we spoke frankly at the 'conference table.' The fact that we did not agree on all issues is another reason why we should continue to hold a professional discussion on all facts and on determining the historic truth, which is very important for the peoples of the two countries and the world in general."

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH TURKEY SIGNED IN BELGRADE

TA071926 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Turkish-Yugoslav Joint Economic Committee has ended its activities in Belgrade, and a protocol on the decision made by the committee has been signed. According to an Ankara news agency report, the protocol stipulates the annulment of the banking agreement between the two countries and the foundation of Turkish-Yugoslav trade relations on the free currency system. According to the protocol, the transit fees of Turkish international highway transport trucks transiting Yugoslavia have been decreased by some 60 percent. According to the protocol, Yugoslavia will extend to Turkey a loan of some $70 million to be used in the purchase and construction of ships. Furthermore, joint projects in the fields of transportation, mining and agriculture were discussed at the joint economic committee meetings. Decisions will be reached regarding these projects at meetings to be held later.

SECURITY SAID THREATENED BY ALBANIAN CHAUVINISTS

AU082100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 81 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "The Foundations of Our Security"]

[Excerpts] It is 6 years since we discussed this issue within the framework of this column. At that time, the appraisals were briefly as follows:

Our country's international political position is very favorable. Thanks to our consistent policy of peaceful cooperation, our relation with all countries of the world (excepting only the racist and fascist regimes), particularly relations with the neighboring countries, are good and are based on the principles of mutual cooper ion, noninterference in someone else's affairs and the recognition of the right to independent development and full independence.

As was said at that time, the position of our country could not be unfavorable. All our neighbors, with the exception of Italy, are relatively small countries possessing considerably smaller natural resources and forces compared to our country. Therefore, none of these neighbors by itself could threaten our country. Even in the case that some of those countries belonging to military blocs would act as a group, they would not represent a serious threat unless the bloc's leading power is involved.

That is how we assessed our security situation 6 years ago. All these appraisals are also valid today. The counterrevolutionary activity of chauvinists in Kosovo confirms this to the greatest possible extent. The Albanian chauvinists, with Tirana's full and strong support, have dealt a strong blow to the foundations of our security. However, their activity began from two objectively erroneous, false starting points. First, their activity proceeds from the possibility of developing hatred toward the Serbian people and other peoples of the SFRY; and second, from the possibility of convincing the Albanian people that they are exploited.

Unfounded, Bordering on Nonsense

However, the objective state of affairs is so different to these starting points of chauvinists' activity that, when viewed on a long-term basis, this activity must unconditionally meet disaster. Communists of Yugoslavia and Serbia were precisely those who fought most stubbornly against the prewar royal regimes and who were persecuted most of all.

The second starting point--on Kosovo's exploitation--is unfounded to such an extent that it is not worth discussing at length. However, because of the enemy's activity it is necessary to invest efforts to make the facts known that the social sector of Kosovo's economy in general, and of industry in particular, is increasing more rapidly than the Yugoslav average growth, that the average level of economic growth in Kosovo is greater than in the SFRY as a whole, that the percentage of those employed in agriculture in Kosovo has been drastically reduced in the 1948-1979 period (from 80.9 to 42.2 percent), that the general economic growth and standard of living in the Province of Kosovo is far greater than in Albania itself, and that personal freedoms in the Province of Kosovo are several times greater than in despotic, autocratic, Stanlinist Albania, the most backward country in Europe.

The activity of Albanian chauvinists in Kosovo is, therefore, directed at undermining the unity of our country and its constitutional system, and represents support for the activity of a foreign country's interference in our internal affairs. This means that all organized and conscious actors of the so-called Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo are essentially agents of a foreign country working for its interests.

Reliance on Progressive Majority

Facing this danger--blows to the foundations of its security--our country must defend itself by energetic and quite consistent measures. Exposed to open terror, our socialist self-managing society is compelled to use force, for there can be no compromise with counterrevolutionary activity. Moreover, with the possibility of increased efforts aimed at destabilizing our country, the possibility of interference by other countries, even the great powers, is increasing.

Perceiving the danger of chauvinsists and agents of foreign powers penetrating the organs of security, the first correct measure of the sociopolitical organizations and the organs of authority in defending the foundations of our security must be resolute activity aimed at eliminating these chauvinists and agents from these organs.

Having suffered a defeat in their first attack, chauvinists are trying to ensure an organized and orderly withdrawal, or rather they are trying to preserve the positions gained. It is necessary to prevent this at all cost.

Most people in Kosovo have undoubtedly expressed their orientation toward brotherhood and unity, the principles adopted by our revolution and Comrade Tito, and our country's constitutional system. It is absolutely necessary that as soon as possible people from this majority assume posts in all organs of authority, security and sociopolitical organizations; that people loyal to the principles of the socialist self-managing society and our self-managing system are found exclusively in these organs.

The struggle of communists and progressive people of Kosovo to preserve the gains of our revolution and constitutional system, which was unanimously adopted 7 CVLO by all our peoples and nationalities, therefore essentially means a struggle to protect the foundations of our security, for our peaceful and undisturbed further successful development. The world situation obliges us to act as energetically as possible in this direction.

HODZA DISCUSES KOSOVO AT BREZOVICA RALLY

LD071720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Brezovica, 7 Jul (TANJUG)--Addressing the participants in a big popular rally in Brezovica, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that in July, 40 years ago, our nations and nationalities took up arms and marched courageously into struggle for national and social liberation. Only 3 days after the historic 4 July, the freedom-loving Serb people rose against the occupiers and their henchmen. Within a brief period of time the July freedom flame covered the whole of Yugoslavia.

Fadilj Hodza stressed that here in Kosovo it was this call which brought into the struggle everything progressive and revolutionary from the ranks of all our nationalities.

The best sons of the Albanian, Serb, Montenegrin and other peoples, under very difficult conditions, with their joint struggle against the occupier under the leadership of glorious Marshal Tito, began to write the most brilliant pages of their history in letters of gold.

Socialist self-management has introduced new elements, forms and substances into our federalism. The SFRY Constitution and the constitutions of the socialist republics of socialist autonomous provinces of 1974 promoted the relations which guarantee the freedom and equality of all our nations and nationalities together and of each of them separately, that is to say, of the republics and of autonomous provinces within the Socialist Republic of Serbia as elements of federalism.

Our policy of national equality, brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities [words indistinct] alternative. It has been proven in practice, Fadilj Hodza said, and stressed that the enemy slogan, "Kosovo a republic" leads to a negation of the substance of our constitutional set-up and that for this reason it is not only unacceptable but deeply reactionary.

In his speech at the big popular rally in Brezovica today Fadilj Hodza expressed the view that the situation which arose in Kosovo placed enormous tasks and great responsibility before all subjective forces and that the basic thing is for the situation to be rectified as soon as possible. For this reason massive political activity must be developed even more persistently on thoroughly unmasking diabolical intentions and objectives of internal and external enemies and frustrating the criminal activity of all enemy elements.

At the same time, according to Jadilj Hodza, serious measures must be taken to eliminate as soon as possible the many shortcomings and weaknesses which were manifested in the work of the League of Communists and of organs of authority in Kosovo, and in the leaderships in the province and in the municipalities. In order to do so, political differentiation of the cadres at all levels in the province will have to go on.

Fadilj Hodza devoted a separate part of his speech to the gigantic progress of Kosovo in Tito's Yugoslavia which provided all the opportunities for a full drive of creative forces of all nations and nationalities. Among other things, he mentioned that during the past 4 years alone about $2 billion have been invested in Kosovo, of which 66 percent were federal resources. These resources made it possible to finance the construction of 928 projects, mostly industrial ones.

New investments will make it possible for the material basis of Kosovo to be strengthened and expanded even more. During the next 5 years, about $3.3 billion will be invested in Kosovo from the federal fund for the development of the economy alone. New schools will also be built, and new cultural establishments as well. The standard of living of students will improve, and new hospitals and health centers will be built. Kosovo will get about 4,600 billion dinars from the federation as a result of special and supplementary measures.

The assistance of the entire Yugoslav community, which is abundant and wholehearted, represents an expression of socialist solidarity of the entire Yugoslav working class toward the working class of Kosovo. Its importance is all the greater because it comes at a time when all the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina are facing many economic difficulties confronting an overwhelming protion of mankind. This very thing requires the working class and all working people of Kosovo to display the greatest possible responsibility of managing business in an economic way and to make use of these resources in the best possible way, Fadilj Hodza stressed.

Continuing his speech, Fadilj Hodza said that our people clearly see and feel today what great evil has been inflicted upon Kosovo by the counterrevolutionary destructive hostile actiors aligned with Albanina nationalism and irredentism, how dangerous their intentions and slogans are for the peaceful, free and creative life of our people.

After 3 and 1/2 decades of creating socialism in common, attempts have been made to inflame the fire of national hatred, to trample everything that is positive.

Behind the hostile, flattering and apparently naive slogan "Kosovo a republic" is concealed a whole heap of questionable goals and intentions. Treachery and activity by foreign forces hide behind it, as well as the aspiration to turn us backwards. The mask of "social justice" conceals dogmatism of the worst type, conceals national exclusiveness and hatred toward other nations.

The enemies and their protectors in Tirana and elsewhere abroad have attacked in particular the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities; they have fallen as if possessed upon the Serbian nation and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

They search for and bring out only that which was at one time negative between Albanians and Serbs, and deny all that which has for centuries been created in a positive way, and which was consolidated in the national liberation war and revoltuion.

It is up to all of us, Fadilu Hodza emphasized, to carry on fostering and developing that centuries-old community, for, as Comrade Tito regularly said whenever he came to Kosovo, only in harmony can we overcome the very greatest difficulties. We safeguard brotherhood and unity like the apple of our eye, just as he always recommended, and fight decisively against all forms of mistrust, subordination, pressure, exodus and hatred.

Whoever violates the constitutional rights of our peoples must bear the greatest responsibility. There is no place for such people among us. It is not the Albanian nationality which exerted or exerts pressure for the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. It is our enemies who do this. These are the black sheep which the Albanian nationality itself must stigmatize and neutralize. The Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims and Turks of Kosovo are very well aware of and perceive their genuine, authentic and vital interests. They look to nowhere and no one abroad. They are an indivisible part of this country, of this socialist self-managing, equal community of nations and nationalities. And we Albanians in Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza emphasized, have long said clearly and loudly that the Yugoslav socialist community is our home which we have built in a common struggle with the other nations and nationalities, and that we have linked our destiny forever with the working class of Yugoslavia. We well know that our future and good fortune lies in socialist self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia, in fraternal community with the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

In his Brezovica speech, Fadilj Hodza stressed that all must say clearly and loudly: The Albanians of Kosovo are one thing, but the enemies--the nationalist and irredentists--are another. Pointing out that one form of nationalism which has started to spread cannot serve as grounds for any honest member of other nations to attack another, Fadilj Hodza said that only by joint efforts can all the consequences of counterrevolutionary action be rapidly overcome. In his opinion, individual reactions in certain environments in our country, though more rarely in Kosovo itself, differ from this context, from these joint and unified efforts. It virtually emerges, according to these opinions, that the greatest culprits for the hostile events in Kosovo are the leaderships in Kosovo and the Kosovo League of Communists; and, according to some less frequent opinions, it's true, even the Albanian nation in Kosovo itself. To tell the truth, it is precisely in these environments that decisive voices are heard against such ugly conceptions.

It is quite true, Fadilj Hodza went on, that the Kosovo leaderships and the Kosovo League of Communists were caught napping. What is involved here is indeed a great lack of vigilance and inefficiency in the struggle against nationalism and irredentism, and for this they bear full political and moral responsibility. All the more, now that this has happened, our primary task is to try to rehabilitate the situation as rapidly and as well as possible to finish off the enemy. The main thing is to mobilize all forces at our disposal and to liquidate the enemy as soon as possible. The main burden in this lies upon the Kosovo League of Communists itself, and upon our other organized socialist forces. For their part, the other subjective forces of our country must help here, in particular those of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and all our information media, Fadilj Hodza said.

He then underlined that in addition to waging a consistent struggle to expose and liquidate the enemies, our reality must be constantly explained in Kosovo. At the same time, the questionable meaning of the noisy hostile propaganda and slogans from Tirana must be exposed, as well as that from the West deriving from the hostile Albanian emigration. Parallel with this, all efforts must be turned to work, labor obligations and to the future, too.

After stressing that important tasks and matters exist everywhere, in particular on the economic level, and that political determination and commitment must primarily be appraised in the first place in respect of work and responsibility toward labor tasks, Fadilj Hodza said that we in the province must wage a determined struggle against laziness, bad organization, social differences and deformations, conformism, corruption, bribery and all other weaknesses and inconsistencies.

Speaking about the well-known orientations and involvement of Yugoslavia in the foreign policy sphere, which have brought our country great international prestige and respect, Fadilj Hodza stressed that Yugoslavia will also in the future pursue the policy of nonalignment and, as up to now, nurture with particular attention good friendly relations with all our neighbors.

He said that it is in this same (?direction) of good-neighborliness that we have pursued and will pursue our policy toward Albania, and he recalled that during World War II relations between our two parties and [words indistinct] had been exceptionally good and that this was also the case in the first postwar days until 1948 when Stalin and the communist parties of the Cominform had mercilessly attacked Yugoslavia. Since then, the Albanian official organs, except for two short periods when they openly admitted their errors and bad intentions, are behaving as if they are conspiring against Yugoslavia; it could be said that they are making great efforts to preserve the continuity of very crude hostility. Fadilj Hodza said that some 10 years ago the Albanian leaders expressed, at least in words, their readiness to develop good relations with Yugoslavia in line with the generally accepted international principles and went on:

We wanted and we continue to want fruitful cooperation. We believe that Albania's leaders would grasp and appreciate the significance of such efforts on our part for our two countries and further afield and that they themselves would turn in this direction.

As in the course of the national liberation struggle, we in Kosovo have also in the past decade wanted to be a bridge of rapprochement between Yugoslavia and Albania. Unfortunately, this time our good intentions have been abused.

Parallel with public statements about good-neighborliness with Yugoslavia, the Albanian leadership, wherever it could, has recruited people, spread greater Albanian nationalism, encouraged and fanned dissatisfaction by Albanians, spread lack of trust and chauvinism toward other Yugoslav nations and nationalities, disparaged our system and the results of development, attacked our state and party leadership.

All this as well as the current and most recent anti-Yugoslav actions in Tirana represent a crude violation of the basic principles of international relations and of the norms of international law which are in force.

And now, when they are openly protecting our enemies and encouraging them against Yugoslavia, Albania's leaders have the cheek to assert that they, nevertheless, do not interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Their propaganda, their diplomatic and intelligence activity, their agents from Kosovo or from the ranks of the Albanian enemy emigres in the West speak a different tongue. I am afraid, Fadilj Hodza stressed, that it might be too late when they in Tirana start thinking seriously about their actions with regard to the SFRY's integrity.

Fadilj Hodza went on to say that the people in our country are rightly asking themselves: Is it a coincidence that the programs of the enemy organization in Kosovo are fully, practically to the last letter, identical with the propaganda and practice of the leading people in Tirana; and he stressed that all this is a product of the same irredentist aggressive policy, if not of the same authors.

Prescisely because of this we have recently reexamined our entire relations with Albania. We have established that in our policy toward Albania we have been inspired by the policy of good-neighborliness, but we have not been vigilant, in particular we in Kosovo, and we will learn our lesson from that. In the future we will reply in an appropriate manner to every one of their attacks on our country, on our system. But we wish for normal relations and we will continue the economic and other cooperation, cooperation at interstate level, on the basis of reciprocity, in those spheres where they too will demonstrate a readiness, along with a consistent mutual application of the generally known international principles--respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

We are doing so in Tito's spirit, for the sake of the future, for the sake of peace, in the interest of our nations and nationalities, Fadilj Hodza said.

In calling on all communists, all partisans, all Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims, all citizens of Kosovo to close their ranks, to activate themselves even more in implementing the course of our party and to work with even greater enthusiasm in carrying out day-by-day working tasks, Fadilj Hodza said at the end of his speech:

Let us create the deepest mutual trust, let us comprehensively consolidate brotherhood and unity. Let us develop and consolidate specialist self-management.

Albanians in Kosovo cannot be happy if Serbs, Montenegrins and others too are not happy, just as Serbs, Montenegrins and others cannot be happy if Albanians too are not happy. At the same time, our destiny is a joint one.

SERBIAN YOUTH PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES KOSOVO YOUTH

AU081405 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 81 p 5

[S. Popovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Jun--The relations between the Provincial Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo and the Republican Conference at the League of Socialist Youth of Serbia have been insufficiently defined and specifically determined as regards the substance of their joint activities, the methods of carrying out these activities as well as regards their competences and their responsibility for failing to fulfill their jointly determined tasks. This situation has been reflected in the absence of even a minimum joint coordination of their documents and tasks in the fields of ideological-political work, organizational and cadre questions.... The League of Socialist Youth of Serbia has been insufficiently informed on the total past and current actions and efforts of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo to overcome the situation that has been created in the province. These are the basic appraisals made at today's session of the Presidum of the Republican Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Serbia which was devoted to the activities and tasks of the League of Socialist Youth in the struggle against the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and in stabilizing the political situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

About Mistakes With Delay

In the process of the socialist education of the youth, one of the basic activities of the League of Socialist Youth, the Provincial Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo has failed to adopt a differentiating approach to perceiving every subjective factor of that complex process in which the young people should acquire the value orientations that are appropriate to the self-managing socialist society. Consequently, in the resulting situation it is only now that we are making conclusions about many mistakes, it was stated at the session.

As was further pointed out at the session, the ability of the Kosovo youth organization to act in fulfilling its tasks in the all-people's defense and social self-protection system is of special importance. Many mistakes have been made in this sphere also. The organization's tasks for action in a crisis situation have been insufficiently known and insufficiently defined. The corresponding plans and the appraisals of the political and security situation have not corresponded to the situation and have not been linked to all the subjective factors within the SAWP. No organization of the League of Socialist Youth in schools and faculties in Pristina has had any plans or programs. Organized work in monitoring the behavior of military service draftees, that is, the young people at the time of their departure for draft centers, is also lacking. Consequently, according to the appraisals made at the session, the present political and security situation in Kosovo continues to be serious and difficult.

The current differentiation within the League of Socialist Youth is being carried out exclusively on the basis of participation in the demonstrations, and nothing has been heard as yet about any dissolutions of basic organizations of the League of Socialist Youth or about expulsions from the organization or from leaderships of those members who in their activity and attitude failed to follow the statute and the political action program of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

According to one of the conclusions of members of the Presidium, the nature of the existing situation in Kosovo obliges the organizations of the League of Socialist Youth of Serbia and the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo to act jointly as consistently as possible, according to the statutes of the League of Socialist Youth of Serbia and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, in overcoming the perceived shortcomings in the socialist education of the Kosovo youth and in comprehensively including that youth in all organs and institutions of the political system for the purpose of exercising real influence on Kosovo's development.

BORBA REPORTS ON PRIMARY TASKS OF KOSOVO YOUTH

AU071230 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 81 p 7

[S. Hodzic and S. Haderdjonaj report]

[Summary] Pristina, 17 Jun--The current differentiation process among Kosovo youth is primarily aimed at refuting certain illusions and errors, including especially the considerably widely spread non-Marxist thesis about youth being progressive, simply because it has matured in self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia. The recent hostile demonstrations in Kosovo, in which a considerable number of young people, mainly higher and secondary school students, participated, provided the rudest denial of that thesis. The youth participating in the demonstrations acted from positions that are contrary to the LCY policy and the fundamental principles on which our socialist community of equal peoples and nationalities is build. It was a consequence of the neglect of the ideological-political work among youth over many years. Considering the fact that 51 percent of Kosovo's population is below the age of 20, similar neglect in the future could result in major social disruptions and disorders with unforeseeable consequences. The lesson drawn from these facts is that "the organized political forces, primarily the League of Communists, must never again let the young people be, for a single moment, outside the range of their daily and extremely serious attention." What is now primarily necessary in this connection is "to systematically explain to every young person the essence of hostile actions as well as the purpose and the aims of the actions of the League of Communists. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that all young people are fully acquainted with the results of building socialism in Kosovo and the entire country.

Ideological-political work is now one of the primary tasks of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo. However, it must be very different from what all too often happended in the past when youth leadership frequently "made conclusions about 'great results' by counting those who obtained their political school diplomas and attended or 'slept through' numerous seminars and courses." For this reason a close reexamination of all ideological-political training programs and their link with our reality has now been initiated.

It is not surprising that the university and the schools are the main target of the current differentiation process because they are attended by a total of 450,000 young people and were "the major hotbeds of hostile demonstrations." As Agim Zatrici, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, warned the youth recently "by the beginning of the next school year, the political situation in education must be consolidated if school classes are to begin normally." He warned that afterwards also the youth and party organizations in the schools and the university would face many years of persistent work.

"The revitalization of its basic organizations has an important place in the political action of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo. The existing basic organizations are not trusted by the youth. This is not surprising in view of the fact that in the schools and especially at the university faculties it was often the bad students who were elected to youth leadership." Recently the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo has also once again repeated its demand to reexamine the methods and the quality of school instruction in Marxism especially because it is a well-known fact that in the past Marxism was all too often taught in schools by totally unqualified teachers.

During the school vacation months the major part of activity of the youth organizations will take place in local communities and in the newly formed students clubs. "Reexamining the methods of distribution of scholarships and credits and of admissions to student housing accommodation is another special task of the youth organization." Such privileges were often abused in the past.

KOSOVO GROUP ON ACTIONS AGAINST 'HOSTILE FORCES'

LD092028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--The leadership of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo is bound to make a critical and self-critical appraisal of their work and clearly say who is responsible and in which measure for the recent events in the province. This demand was set forth during a debate at today's session of the leadership on the Kosovo Organization of People's Liberation War Veterans.

Conditions are ripe for substantial changes in the province's cadre policy and it must be made clear why the same people have been holding the most responsible posts for years, speakers at the session stressed.

The Province of Kosovo was recently the scene of nationalistic demonstrations and disorders. On several occasions, Belgrade pointed out that these activities were being instigated from neighbouring Albania.

At today's session, the leadership of the Kosovo veterans' organization defined its tasks in the struggle against hostile forces and for the stabilization of conditions in the province.

VUCITRN COMMUNISTS DISCUSS COUNTERING NATIONALISM

LD092114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Vucitrn, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--Very lively ideopolitical activity is taking place throughout the municipality in the spirit of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee's program of action, but the results so far achieved are not satisfactory as they are not proportionate to this activity. This was stated today at a session of the Vucitrn League of Communists Municipal Conference during a discussion on the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists, on the political and security situation in the municipality and on communists' further tasks.

In the introductory report, submitted by Bajram Seljani, president of the conference, and during the discussion it was noted that a growing concrete ideopolitical struggle is being waged not only to unmask all those who took part in the demonstrations, but also those who are burdened by nationalism and irredentism, as well as against those who hold opportunist, liberalist and indifferent attitudes, who are wavering and are not ready to struggle against the Albanian and any other form of nationalism, against subjective shortcomings and negative phenomena.

It was stated, among other things, that most of the participants in the demonstrations and their organizers have been uncovered and that political and legal sanctions have been taken against them. Nearly all the centers and hotbeds of Albanian nationalism have been uncovered, together with their family links both in the countryside and in towns, in schools and organizations of associated labor. Concrete steps are being taken to uncover the complete network and all the links, because despite the fact that the enemy has been cornered, he cannot be said to have been completely defeated, for instance, hostile slogans are still appearing sporadically in the part of the town which has been deeply poisoned by nationalism.

Hostile and threatening unsigned letters are also being sent to people with the aim of creating a feeling of uncertainty among citizens, especially those of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, but also those of Albanian and other nationalities.

At the conference session it was also noted that in a number of environments ideopolitical differentiation is encountering difficulties. There are also basic organizations of the League of Communists which are still keeping themselves to themselves in the conviction that everything is all right with them and that there is no need for differentiation between them and anybody on anything. If the political and other forms of activity do not pick up and become concrete in every environment, we will not be able to win the battle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, against the class and counter-revolutionary enemies and against all the subjective shortcomings and negative phenomena, it was stressed at the session.

Apart from the tasks in the further struggle for ideopolitical differentiation, stress was also placed on the importance of the activity aimed against external enemy propaganda. It is particularly necessary to intensify ideopolitical activity in the countryside and adopt concrete steps in the field of ideopolitical, cadre and organizational preparation of the League of Communists. All the communists and working people have to be mobilized for further action in the realization of economic stabilization.

Taking part in the discussion, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, stressed that the sociopolitical action of the League of Communists and all the progressive forces in the province should continue to be aimed in two directions: settling accounts with Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all other forms of nationalism which are manifesting themselves as a reaction to the former, the struggle against all the forms of opportunism, liberalism and sloppiness, which have made things easier for the enemy forces.

It is no coincidence, Vlasi said, that the enemy forces have become active wherever our inactivity has left them free scope for activity. Learning from shortcomings and mistakes, the League of Communists and all the organized forces in the province must consequently give a concrete form to their tasks and duties in the elimination of all the problems which are objectively hindering the functioning of our political system of socialist self-management.

We must pay particular attention to the ideopolitical work done with the young, but this work must be done in the most concrete manner, without abstractions and "philosophizing," and must explain the essence of our system. This is all the more necessary as it has been found that some of the young have no elementary idea of the fundamental postulates and norms of socialist self-management, the delegate system, relations in the republic and the federation, and so forth. The starting point in this connection should be the class positions of the working man, and it is in keeping with them that all of our society's vital questions should be explained, Azem Vlasi stressed.

Speaking about the exodus of the Serbs and Montenegrins, Vlasi said that the atmosphere caused by the open emergence of the nationalist and irredentist counterrevolutionary forces is at the moment having an oppressive effect on the members of these nationalities and making them think things over, but it is also having an oppressive effect on all the progressive forces of the Albanian nationality, because history teaches us, Vlasi emphasized, that the exodus of members of other nationalities from Kosovo is a dark page in the history of the Albanian peoples. This is why this pressure should be resisted by all of us.

At today's session Ibus Doborcli was elected the new President of the Vucitrn League of Communists Municipal Conference with a 1-year term of office.

SERBIA TO INCREASE MEAT, MILK PRODUCTION, FODDER

AU091650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Dusan Mitic report]

[Excerpts] The Serbian Executive Council has adopted a program of measures for the production of meat and milk, and for ensuring more staple relations for producers of livestock and fodder, the meat processing industry and trade organizations. It also adopted measures aimed at promoting livestock breeding this year. Here is a report by Dusan Mitic on the Executive Council session:

The program of meat and milk production, which was accepted by the organizations of associated labor, envisages that 71 percent of beef, 61 percent of pork and 15 percent of poultry meat will be ensured. It is planned to invest 2,775,000,000 dinars for building and reconstructing projects for primary production in livestock breeding and for processing in the social sector of the economy this year. The programs of investments in privately owned farms envisage investments totaling 786 million dinars.

The Executive Council also decided to recommend to the Serbian Economic Chamber and to the Association of Cooperatives to work out measures and coordinate programs aimed at intensifying corn production and a more economical utilization of fodder, and work out a program aimed at increasing the area under soybeans and other plants so as to ensure protein fodder for livestock.

HOSTILE ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN TETOVO, MACEDONIA

LD091902 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Tetovo, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--Anti-Yugoslav leaflets glorifying Albania, setting out the thesis on an "unequal position" of Albanians in Yugoslavia and calling on the predominantly Albanian population of the town to rebel were found last night in several places in Tetovo, western Macedonia.

All structures of total national defense and social self-protection were activated last night because of the intensified activities of hostile elements in Tetovo and the surrounding area.

As a result of last night's events, representatives of local socio-political organizations and of all neighbourhood communities in the municipality held a meeting today. The political and security situation was assessed as highly complex. Several conclusions on concrete actions against the activities of hostile elements were adopted. It was also decided that all neighbourhood communities be engaged in unmasking the exponents of hostile activities.

BLAGOJ POPOV DISCUSSES MACEDONIANS IN ALBANIA

AU062021 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1590 21 Jun 81 pp 10-12

[Svetislav Spasojevic report on interview granted to NIN by Blagoj Popov, president of the Macedonian Executive Council--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Last year you visited the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. What is the position of the Macedonians in that neighboring country and how many are there?

[Answer] The People's Socailst Republic of Albania has never published any official information on the number of Macedonians. In some of their statements, the individual Albanian leaders have tried to minimize the number of members of the Macedonian minority, stating that there are only a few thousand Macedonians there. However, on the basis of the data published in our and foreign press, I believe that, even despite all the very highly organized and deliberated forms of assimilation of the Macedonians and, in general, of members of all national minorities in Albania, more than 50,000 Macedonians still live in Albania today.

Because I saw it myself, I know that under the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Macedonians enjoy some really minimal rights. In the villages that are populated virtually by the Macedonian population alone, instruction in the Macedonian language is provided for Macedonian children only in the first and second elementary school grades, all instruction in higher grades as well as in higher level schools is in Albanian. True, in a place on the shore of the Prespa Lake, populated exclusively by Macedonians, we came across a cultural and arts society that performed, in Albanian and Macedonian, Albanian songs and dances and original Macedonian folk songs and dances. Otherwise we saw no literature, periodicals or newspapers in Macedonian. Quite contrary to the Albanian nationality in our country, the Macedonians there have been prevented from having any contact with their mother nation. This is also the line followed by the efforts of the official Albanian policy to ensure that nothing Macedonian asserts itself among the Macedonians there. It is evident that the greater Albanian irredentist policy is aimed at assimilating them. Accordingly, the position of the Macedonian minority there and its rights absolutely cannot be compared with the conditions, opportunities, achievements and equality of all peoples and nationalities in our republic and our entire self-managing socialist community.

[Question] What kind of cooperation is maintained with Albania in the fields of culture, education, science and the like?

[Answer] Let me say immediately that mutually beneficial relations have been developed between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and Albania in solving agricultural problems as well as in importing electric power from that country to our republic.

However, in its cultural cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as well as with other republics, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been exclusively oriented to establishing and developing cooperation with the institutions and organizations comprising members of the Albanian nationality, the institutions and organizations in which members of that nationality live and work. We refused to accept this approach of the Albanian side to developing cultural cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, simply because we believed that that cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania should be developed within the framework of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation, and therefore that could not be based on any national exclusiveness and an actual nonrecognition of our multinational reality.

[Question] What level has been achieved in economic relations?

[Answer] We have had developed trade relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for many years now. For instance, the Skopje Interimpeks export-import organization has maintained its agengy in Tirana for a great number of years now, and was until recently the only Yugoslav trade agency in Tirana.

[Question] What is the share of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the total Yugoslav-Albanian trade?

[Answer] Macedonia's trade with neighboring Albania amounts to more than one third of Yugoslavia's total trade with that country. This cooperation is mutually beneficial and free from any major problems because it is developing on the basis of an agreement between the two states.

[Question] How many Albanians live in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia?

[Answer] The processing of the data obtained in the recent population census in the republic is in progress and will be completed on schedule according to the law. However, considering the population growth, there are probably 350,000 of them. According to the 1971 census, there were 280,000 Albanians in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

[Question] What was the situation in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia during the period of the nationalist irredentists in Kosovo?

[Answer] The political and security situation in the republic was and is satisfactory and stable. However, there have been individual cases of approving the Kosovo demonstrations, as well as attempts to incite individuals from among the ranks of the Albanian nationality to join the counterrevolutionary actions of the hostile elements in Kosovo with their own similar actions. As is known, members of the Albanian nationality in the republic were not taken in by any such influences. The appropriate legal measures have been taken and will continue to be taken against the promoters of hostile activities, in addition to the very intensive political and social activity in this connection. We believe that encroachment upon the constitutional order of the country and our republic is an activity that must be suppressed by all means.

SKOPJE SAWP DEBATES ALBANIAN NATIONALISM PROBLEMS

LD091534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Skopje, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--An augmented session of the presidium of the Skopje SAWP held yesterday evening noted that action toward undertaking concrete measures to expose Albanian nationalism and irredentism is in progress in the organizations of the socialist alliance of the Macedonian capital. Increasingly great hostility, augmented vigilance and responsibility are being manifested in uncovering hostile phenomena and conduct, especially in mixed nationality environments.

There have been cases of the writing of hostile slogans and demands for the Albanian language alone to be used in all communication at the Skopje philological faculty in the Albanian language department; and during the June examination period, for instance, 30 students left the lecture room, demanding that examinations be conducted in Albanian. Teachers of Albanian nationality in many Skopje schools teaching here conduct classes in Albanian and have arbitrarily expanded the teaching program by adding material on Albanian history and culture.

Slogans containing various hostile statements written from the perspective of Albanian nationalism have been put up in the Skopje Bloomery School Center, in the Zef Ljus Marku Secondary School and in the building and construction school center.

Attention was given in the debate at this meeting of the Skopje SAWP that as far back as 1979 Comrade Tito's portrait was smashed in the (paparmi) primary school in the village of Studenicani in Kisela Voda municipality. The teacher who did this, who was of Albanian nationality, was punished by a magistrate's court and removed from his post. The basic organization of the League of Communists in this village, however, decided to reinstate the teacher involved. This decision was opposed by the Socialist Alliance Organization in the aforementioned village, which would not permit such an educational worker to continue "educating" children.

Nationalist-oriented activity has even taken place on the sports field. The Lirija local community formed a sports club whose members were exclusively youths of Albanian nationality.

These and similar isolated incidents of chauvinism and irredentism manifested in Skopje clearly demonstrate, it was stated at the SAWP City Conference that the enemies of the Yugoslav community do not wish to continue in peace. The process of ideopolitical differentiation and the struggle of the socialist alliance and other social structures in the city to crush hostile manifestations must be waged by eradicating their very roots and sources. It was noted that in spite of increased activity there were manifested in SAWP operations in the city cases of opportunism, passivity, vacillation, covering-up generalized debates, lack of vigilance, and, in particular, cases where certain phenomena are underestimated in environments in which Albanian nationalism and irredentism are manifested. This leads to ideopolitical differentiation being carried out slowly.

It was therefore sought that criminal proceedings should be instituted with respect to the aforementioned isolated incidents instead of only being examined in magistrate's courts or disciplinary measures being invoked.

It was proposed that an examination should be held into the cancelling of six performances of a trilingual play on the life and work of Comrade Tito by members of the Albanian drama of the Skopje Nationalities' Theater.

VETERANS VIEW ALBANIAN NATIONALISM IN MACEDONIA

LD091520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Skopje, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--After the events in Kosovo, it has been shown that Albanian nationalism and irredentism also have quite a number of emissaries in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, especially in municipalities in the western part of the republic. Assessments of events in these municipalities show that they had much in common with the hostile and counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo, it was concluded at the last session of the Macedonian Subnor [Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia] Republican Committee.

Taking these estimates as a most serious warning which makes obligatory even more determined activity on the part of all socialist and self-managing forces to expose and eradicate hostile elements, the delegates of the Republican Committee adopted standpoints on specific activities in the forthcoming period.

Much was said about hushing up, concealment and underestimation. Attention was also drawn, inter alia, to the fact that throughout history counterrevolutionary Balist [anticommunist Albanian political party still existing in emigration] bands have always been portrayed somewhat timidly. The enemy exploited this and exploits it today to operate among young people and to poison them with nationalism. On the basis of this, history and literature textbooks are falsified. In this connection the question was posed at this meeting: How is it that Ali Hadri, a man who has put a lot of falsifications in his writing of history, was again working on historical documents in Brioni during the middle of last month?

Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, Tone Turnher, general secretary of the SUBNOR Federal Committee, said that even before the latest events veterans in all areas of the province had pointed to nationalism and irredentism which were increasingly spreading. However, it was left at that. Many of the reports failed to reach the right place and were somehow lost track of.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES STATUS OF CITIZENS ABROAD

LD081350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Presidency President Sergej Kraigher. The meeting discussed topical problems on the status and protection of Yugoslav citizens temporarily working and staying abroad. It was assessed that the intensity and the quality of their protection has been significanctly improved as a result of organized action in our country and abroad to improve the life and work of our citizens, and as a result of adoption of legal and other measures, of promoting international relations and, generally speaking, as a result of the unceasing concern of our community for the solution of a number of social, economic, political and security problems of our citizens abroad.

The problems which our citizens encounter, it was stressed at the session, must be resolved even more resolutely and thoroughly in future. This must continue to be a component part of the plans and action programs of activity of all states and self-management organs and organizations in our country.

The proposed social accord on implementing the cadre policy in the organs and organizations of the federation, and in the organs of sociopolitical organizations in the federation, was discussed at the Presidency session.

The Presidency made a decision on the formation and membership of the committee for the observance of the 20th anniversary of the first conference of nonaligned heads of state and government. Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, is to head this committee.

Other questions pertaining to the constitutional authority of the SFRY Presidency were discussed at the session, as well.

THEORIST PASIC DISCUSSES LCY, NATIONALISM

LD081412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul, (TANJUG)--The next congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the forthcoming congresses of the republican Leagues of Communists will have to serve as tribunes for resolute settling of accounts with nationalism and all its forms. Progressive socialist forces in Yugoslavia will have the serious task of dealing with questions of political and ideological integration of Yugoslav society on the basis of socialist self-management.

This was stressed by Dr Nadjan Pasic, the well-known Yugoslav theorist and professor of political sciences, speaking at a meeting at the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. His speech is published in the latest issue of KOMUNIST, the organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Dr Pasic assesses that the activity of the League of Communism in society is not efficient enough. This explains why trends of particularism and closing in various spheres of social, political, economic and cultural life have gained ground, he said.

The prominent Yugoslav political scientist notes that the "professional-political administrative strata enjoy very strong positions" in Yugoslav society. This "involves tutelage of the political factor over associated labor," he says. The manifestations of autarchy in economy and economic nationalism are a "direct expression of republican and provincial statism," Pasic says.

Warning that statism and nationalism are in collusion, Dr Pasic says that the bureaucracy, seeking to achieve its political goals and ambitions, consciously or unconsciously always "turns to nationalism as the ideological basis of its, if not formal then actual, activity. [quotation mark as received]

Dr Pasic also criticises the trends of creating what he describes as rounded off, self-sufficient national economies whereby everybody has his own iron and steel works, his own car factory and even a separate legal system.

According to the Yugoslav political scientist, the principal cohesive forces in Yugoslav society are the interlinkage of associated labour throughout the country and the activity of sociopolitical organisations, above all the League of Communists.

Dr Pasic stresses that he intentionally speaks about all negative trends in a slightly alarming tone "because at present we need a broad mobilisation of forces which are capable of suppressing these trends, like we used to suppress them in the past, during the most critical periods in our history."

MILOS MINIC ATTENDS MEETING IN LESKOVAC 6 JULY

LD062314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Leskovac, 6 Jul (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Rista Antunovic, a member of the Council of the Federation, who are staying in Leskovac, today attended the meeting of the economic-political aktiv of the "Leskovac" agroindustrial kombinat.

Taking part in the discussion Milos Minic made a positive assessment of the efforts made and measures taken in the Leskovac District with a view to promoting agriculture and step up food production. Minic advocated a higher level of pooling labor and resources because this was one of the major questions of our faster economic development.

Speaking of topical economic development, Minic stressed that the struggle against inflation, curbing investment ambitions and increased exports were the basic tasks in the field of economic stabilization.

Milos Minic also spoke today to members of the inner political aktiv of South Morava Region and of the Leskovac Municipality about topical questions of international political relations, and also about the political situation in our country. In the afternoon Milos Minic and Rista Antunovic visited Bojnik and the artificial lake building site.

ARMY PARTY COMMITTEE NOTES 'GREAT RESULTS'

AU081747 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--Communists and all Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] personnel, standing firmly on Tito's path, have achieved great results in realizing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress on building the YPA and further elaborating the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

In the period since the last party congress up to the present, their activities have been chiefly directed at strengthening the combat ability, enhancing the moral-political unity of the units and deepening the all-people's and revolutionary nature of the YPA. This assessment was made at a session of the committee of the LCY organization in the YPA.

The activities of the communists and the League of Communists organizations in units, commands and institutions in implementing the positions of the 11th congress were discussed. It was pointed out that overall activities in this period developed in very complex political and economic conditions in the world. Such a situation affected directly or indirectly the security of our country, and imposed the obligation on the communists and all subjects in the army to work more intensively on implementing the tasks of modernizing the YPA and the armed forces in general. In this connection, the assessment was made that the combat readiness of the YPA is constantly growing and that it meets the basic requirements placed by the LCY and our society on the YPA as the common armed force of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Successful YPA Modernization

The session self-critically assessed the activities of the LCY organization in the army in building the YPA and in training its basic organizations and organs ideologically, and preparing them for action. It was noted that the strength of the LCY organization in the YPA makes it possible to implement the LCY policy in the army even more rapidly and resolutely, and to overcome the existing shortcomings. It is necessary that the criteria according to which achievements and omissions are assessed be made stricter in the present situation.

The period since the 11th congress has been characterized by dynamic and responsible work of both the communists and other army personnel in increasing the YPA striking force. The process of providing technical equipment and modernizing the YPA has developed successfully, it was stressed, in keeping with the material possibilities of society and with the overall aim to be as independent as possible in designing and producing arms and other military equipment.

Significant results have been achieved in the field of military schools. The teaching plans and programs have been supplemented with new content, and the teaching process has been advanced and improved.

In the part of the discussion which referred to strengthening the moral-political unity and development of human relations, it was noted that significant results were achieved in developing the consciousness of the army personnel and their readiness to oppose all kinds of hostile activities. It was also emphasized that in the army and in society, continuity was ensured in realizing the LCY policy and Tito's revolutionary work.

Special attention was paid in the discussion today to the contribution of the communists and the LCY organizations in the YPA to the development and strengthening of all-people's defense and self-protection in society. It was an unanimous assessment of the committee that a high level was attained in the cooperation between the League of Communists organizations and other subjects in our army, and the numerous participants in the defense preparations of our society.

It was also noted at the session that socioeconomic stabilization measures are being consistently applied in army units and institutions with increasing success. It was assessed that the implementation of these measures is an integral part of the consciousness and daily behavior of the majority of YPA personnel.

After the discussion today, the committee adopted conclusions which determine the basic tasks of the communists and LCY organizations and organs in further building the YPA and the armed forces in general.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Osijek, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--Crude oil totaling 561,000 tons was extracted in the Slavonija oil fields during the first 6 months of this year which is within the parameters of the plan. The estimates made by responsible representatives of Ina-Naftaplin are that the annual oil production plan is Slavonija of about 1.15 million tons will be fulfilled completely. In the medium-term plan for the period ending in 1985, Slavonija will maintain its high share in republican oil production. The plan for the Socialist Republic of Croatia is that about 3.5 million tons of crude oil could be obtained in the republic in 1985. And the share of the Slavonija oil fields in this should be almost 1.3 million tons. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 8 Jul 81 LD]

TRANSMITTERS TO IRAQ--Zagreb, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--The radio engineering works of Zagreb, the capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, has recently delivered to Iraqi partners a 2X300-kilowatt [as received] radio transmitter. The delivery marks the beginning of the realization of the contract on exporting to Iraq a number of transmitters. The value of the delivered transmitter is about 23 million Deutsche marks. The Zagreb radio engineering works has signed contracts for exporting this year about 440 million Deutsche marks worth of its products, mainly to partners in developing countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 9 Jul 81 LD]

COOPERATION WITH USSR--Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Georgiy Nikolayevich Sergeyev, USSR deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, who heads a Soviet delegation at the session of the Yugoslav-Soviet mixed working group for ferrous metallurgy. Views were exchanged on scientific-technical and economic cooperation in the field of ferrous metallurgy between the two countries and on opportunities for the further development and promotion of this cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 81 p 4 AU]

BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION--Ljubljana--France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, yesterday received a delegation of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium led by its chairman Polyakov. The delegation is visiting Slovenia as a guest of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

MACEDONIAN DELEGATION TO ZAMBIA--An economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia led by Tahir Kadriu has arrived in the Republic of Zambia to examine the opportunities for specific forms of cooperation in the field of textile industry, agriculture and the electricity generating industry with Zambian ministries and economic institutions. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

NICARAGUAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Haroldo Montealegre, Nicaraguan minister of international reconstruction fund. Opportunities for promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and friendly and non-aligned Nicaragua were discussed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 81 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION WITH NIGERIA--Belgrade--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, had talks with Victor Masi, Nigerian minister of finance. Both sides expressed interest in the further intensive development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Both also stressed the importance of the fact that Yugoslav organizations of associated labor are participating in various sectors of Nigeria's economic development. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 81 p 9 AU]